The Bombay Gazette.

682—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Are to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES,

FITTED WITH FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLES,

CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs.	a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	Rs. 20 to 22	8
" " " Turn Pin "	27	0
" " Curlside for Riding, &c. "	15	0
Mounted in blued Steel Frames, Single or Turn Pin "	6	0
Mounted in neat Aluminum or Nickel Frames "	7	0

EYE GLASSES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs.	a.
Single, with roughed rim, and hole for cord...each	4	0
" " " Deeply Concave.. "	4	8
Double (Spring folders) mounted in Gold Frames...per pair	25	0
Double (Spring folders) mounted in Tortoise Shell with gilt Steel Spring.. "	8	0
Double (Spring folders) mounted in non-pressure Nickel Frames "	6	0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs.	a.
Cataract Spectacles in blued Steel Frames...per pair	6	0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed rim and hole for cord ...each	1	8
Double Eye-Glasses (French folder or Pince Nez), frameless with Steel Spring ...per pair	3	8

EYE PRESERVERS.
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, AND SMOKED.

	Rs.	as.
Plain Spectacle shape, mounted in best blued Steel or Nickel Frames, per pair	2	8
Spoon shape, in blued Steel or Nickel Frames " "	3	8
Horse-shoe shape, in Gold Frames Single Pin " "	30	0
" " " Turn Pin " "	34	0
" blued Steel or Nickel Frames " "	5	0
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet border and elastic Head Band " "	2	0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, mounted in best blued Steel Frames " "	3	8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish " "	7	0

EYEGLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MOST
COMFORTABLE
WATERPROOF MADE,

H. & CO.'S VENTILATED
CAPE COAT,
Cash Rs. 15 Net.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's. McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8, and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

D-B B-L C-F Gun, 12-bore, double-Grip action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 130, cash.

Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish, Price Rs. 158, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.

D-B C-F Gun, 12-bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.

Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 235.

Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 47-8 and 52-8.

GIBBS and PITT'S new Pattern Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F 12-bore, in Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 325, cash.

ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic, Safety Bolting, Left Choke, &c., 12 bore, in case with fittings complete. Rs. 350, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES,
FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel ..... Rs. 34 0
Double Barrel ..... " 52 8

Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.

Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 39, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 44, cash.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.

Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 40, cash.

Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Plated, Rs. 44, cash.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Blued, Rs. 47.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 52-8.
Ditto ditto ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 50.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.

D-B B-L C-F Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c. Price Rs. 315 cash.

Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Rs. 315.

Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price, Rs. 88, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.

Single Barrel, Breech-loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 89, cash.

Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action, Rs. 110, cash.

Saloon Rifles, to take No. 3 Bulleted Breech Caps, Rs. 38.

Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto, 12 shot, Rs. 100.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.

New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 100, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto ditto ·476 Blued, Rs. 105.
Ditto ditto ·476 Plated, Rs. 110.

Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, for Revolvers, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 19-8, each.

Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY PERSONALLY, OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

IMPORTED ONLY THROUGH
THE ACCREDITED AGENTS OF THE DIFFERENT SPRINGS.

ÆSCULAP.—A Palatable Aperient, Nature's Remedy against Obstinate Constipation, Indigestion and the consequences of indiscretion in eating and drinking.
Pints Re. 1 each; per dozen Rs. 10-8.

CARLSBAD.—An Alkaline Purgative taken for Constipation, affections of Liver, Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes.
Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12-0.

CONTREXVILLE.—Drunk for affections of the Urinary organs.
Per bottle Re. 1; per dozen Rs 10-8.

BOURBOULE.—A sovereign remedy for Anæmia (Bloodlessness) and incomparable for the Complexion prescribed in Eczema and other Skin diseases.
Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12.

FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Alterative and Aperient, used in affections of the Liver, Stomach and Urinary organs.
Pints as. 12 each; per dozen Rs. 7-8. Quarts Rs. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12.

HUNYADI-JANOS.—Asaline, slightly bitter Aperient recommended in Stomach and Liver diseases.
Pints Re. 1 each; per doz. Rs. 10-8. Quarts Re. 1-8 each; per doz. Rs. 15.

MARIENBAD.—Drunk as a Laxative and useful in Abdominal enlargement, Gravel, Gout, and derangment of the Digestive organs.
Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 13-8.

VICHY.—Useful in Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes, excellent when mixed with light Wines and Spirits.
Per bottle As. 12; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

VICTORIA.—Similar to Hunyadi, but richer in Magnesium. Useful in Gouty affections and Obesity—a useful Aperient and corrective.
Per bottle As. 12; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

FOOTBALL,
POLO,
SWEATER JERSEYS, &c.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the above, and invite an early inspection.

	Rs.	a.
Best Lamb's Wool, 2-Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue ... ... Black and Amber ... ... Black and Scarlet ... ... }	each 5	8
Navy Blue, all sizes	each Rs. 6 8 to	7 8
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	each Rs. 7 8 to	8 8
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black ... ... Navy and Scarlet ... ... }	each 11	8
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	" 12	8
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	pair 3	12
Navy Blue Ribbed, all-Wool Hose	" 3	12
White Cashmere Mufflers	each 3	8
Honeycomb	" 2	12
Black and Amber Silk Squares	" 7	8
Silk Squares, Club Colours...	" 7	8
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	" 2	8
Black and Amber Ties	" 1	12
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well Shrunk	" 8	8
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, well Shrunk ...	" 8	8
Cream Spun-Silk Shirt	" 12	8
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	" 30	0
White Serge Cricketing Suits, thoroughly Shrunk ...	" 30	0
White Fancy Serges, a large Choice	suit 30	0

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage, Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in boutons, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set pave, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	"	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	"	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	"	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	"	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	"	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	"	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	"	2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	"	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauzesides	"	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	"	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	"	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf..	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	...20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	...20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	...35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	...20
" " Oxford Shoes	...15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	...25
Do for short Boots...	...20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

N.B.—For mofussil orders an old boot or shoe should be sent as a guide for size.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th "
PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	26th "
COROMANDEL	1499	800	L. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 14

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz.....	3 500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....	C. Perini.....	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA.....	W. Russell.....	3,380	11th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Re. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
BY GENERAL DESIRE
MADAM ANGOT.

THURSDAY,
GRAND MILITARY COMMAND NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
AND THE OFFICERS, BOMBAY GARRISON,
When will be produced,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR.

FRIDAY,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS EANNY STANLEY,
When will be performed by request
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY,
FLOTOW'S BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH OPERA.
MARTHA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th July 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SALE of HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. MERKA, of 1,023 tons net register, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour with her boats, tackle, furniture, and fittings, as per inventory to be seen at our office, where the tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th August 1889. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The vessel is on view. A deposit of Rs. 2,500 to accompany each tender.—For further particulars, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Khoja Mohalla, 29th July 1889. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY the 7th Aug. next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 67 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within of one month from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th July 1889.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.

FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

WEEKLY.	Six months. Rs. a.	Twelve months. Rs. a.
Army and Navy Gazette	11 22	21 12
Athenæum	6 12	12 8
Bird o' Freedon	5 4	10 0
Broad Arrow	11 12	21 12
Field (with Supplements)	14 0	26 12
Fun (with Almanac)	4 4	7 12
Graphic (with all the extra numbers)	12 0	23 0
Home News	11 12	21 12
Illustrated London News (with all the extra numbers)	12 0	23 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (with all the extra numbers)	12 0	22 0
Illustrated Tit Bits (with extra numbers)	5 0	9 0
Judy (including Almanac)	5 4	10 4
La Journal Amasant	...	17 0
Lady	8 0	15 8
La Vie Parisienne	...	31 0
Lancet	13 8	26 0
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	4 0	7 8
Mail (Thrice a Week)	16 0	30 0
Modern Society	5 0	9 0
News of the World	4 0	7 8
Overland Mail	11 8	21 0
Pall Mall Budget	8 0	15 8
Penny Illustrated Paper (with extra numbers)	4 4	7 12
Pictorial World (with extra numbers)	14 0	26 8
Public Opinion	5 4	10 0
Punch (with Almanac)	7 0	12 4
Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	4 0	7 8
Scientific American	...	13 0
Scraps (with extra numbers)	5 0	9 0
Scientific American Supplement	...	15 0
St. James's Budget	11 8	21 4
Sporting Times	5 0	10 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	5 0	10 0
Tit Bits	4 0	7 8
Truth (with extra numbers)	11 8	21 4
Vanity Fair	12 4	22 8
Weekly Despatch	4 0	7 8
Weekly Irish Times	4 0	7 8
Weekly Scotsman	4 0	7 8
World	11 8	21 4
MONTHLY.		
All the Year Round	...	5 8
Amateur Work	...	3 8
Argosy (The)	...	4 0
Art Journal	7 0	13 8
Baily's Magazine of Sports & Pastimes	7 0	13 8
Belgravia	4 0	7 12
Bow Bells (with Christmas number)	...	5 8
Bow Bells Novelettes	...	4 0
Boys' Own Paper (with extra numbers)	...	4 0
Camera	...	4 8
Cassell's Family Magazine	...	4 8
Cassell's Magazine of Art	4 0	7 12
Century Magazine	5 12	11 8
Chambers's Journal	...	4 8
Chatterbox	...	2 8
Children's Dressmaker	...	2 0
Contemporary Review	8 8	17 0
Cornhill Magazine	...	4 0
Delineator	...	6 0
English Illustrated Magazine	...	4 0
Every Girl's Magazine (Atlanta)	...	3 8
Every Month (with Christmas numbers)	...	2 0
Family Herald	...	3 12
Fortnightly Review	8 8	17 0
Girl's Own Paper (with extra numbers)	...	4 0
Good Words (with Christmas numbers)	...	4 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 0	7 12
India's Women	...	2 4
Infant's Magazine	...	1 8
Journal des Modes	5 8	11 0
Law Reports of the Council	...	53 0
Leisure Hour	...	3 12
Little Folks	...	4 0
Little Wideawake	...	2 12
London Journal (with extra numbers)	...	5 8
London Society (with Holiday and Christmas number)	4 8	8 8
Longman's Magazine (with Christmas numbers)	...	5 0
Macmillan's Magazine	3 12	7 4
Mode (La) Illustre	8 8	18 0
Murray's Magazine	...	9 0
Myra's Journal	...	4 0
Nineteenth Century	8 8	17 0
Quiver (with extra numbers)	...	4 0
Season	...	9 0
Sunday at Home	...	3 12
Sylvia's Home Journal	...	4 0
Temple Bar	4 0	7 12
Textile Manufacturer (with Diary)	...	9 0
Weldon's Journal of Costumes	...	3 0
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	...	3 0
Young Ladies' Journal (with Christmas numbers)	...	6 0

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST,
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS!
NEW JOKES!!
NEW TOPICAL HITS!!!
MIRTH and MUSIC!!!!
FUN AND FROLIC GALORE!!!!
COME ONE,-COME ALL.
Look-out for the Monster Programme in future Advertisements.
Tickets available at ROSE & Co.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,
WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment, Medows-street, Bombay.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA)
DAMASK TABLE LINEN are used by the Principal Clubs and Mess-houses in India. Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN TOYS Jointed and Dresser Dolls. Useful and Instructive Novelties, suitable for young and old as presents at cheapest prices —SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER having knowledge of a Chemist's Shop. Apply with testimonials to "J.," care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street,

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards,

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller, finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 33 to 125 each.—PALSKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co. Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

VICTORIA JAMAICA RUM—Just received from the best manufacturer in France, quite free from adulteration. Price Rs. 38 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application.
Inspection of our Stock invited.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS. POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lower Hall of the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p. m. A full attendance of members is requested.
T. A. SAVAGE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 17th July 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION from Mau to Banda of the Indian Midland Railway will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from the 2nd of August 1889.
Time and Fare Notices and Books of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of Goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 26th July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form sealed and superscribed Tender for Wooden Keys, and delivered at the Agent's office, Victoria Terminus by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 31st instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th July 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.
The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.
Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA. Miles from Bangalore.	Stations	Time.	POONA TO BANGALORE. Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			P. M.
...	Bangalore .....d	8 0	..	Poona .....d	8 35
29½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5			A. M.
		P. M.	214½	Bel aum, 2nd d y..d	11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day ..a	9 27			P. M.
		P. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462½	Bellary .....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20			A. M.
		P. M.	369½	Gadag .....d	6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	3 38			P. M.
		A. M.	333½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day..a	6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.
1st Class. Rs. 39 1 0 — 2nd Class. Rs. 19 9 0 — 3rd Class. Rs. 8 2 9
Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and admixture of the best and mildest vegetable with the pure extract of the flowers of the They will be found a most efficacious r derangement of the digestive organs and action of the liver and bowels, which produc tion and several varieties of bilious and complaints. They speedily remove irritation feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms the morbid condition of the liver and org servient to digestion—promote a due and secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circuing in the blood, must injuriously effect the action the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2 „ 5 „	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
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Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
OFFERED		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
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						Cash Rates.
			...ast ...ivi- ...lend.			
			All	13 pct.		960xd
			All	10 do.		1,005xd
			All	14 do.		930xd
			£			
	100	All		6 do.		122
	125	...		17½ do.		£19
	50	125		5 do.		150

...NIES.

	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,200
	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Co.	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	100	740
	750	400	400 Rs.	20	265
	620	1,000	1,000 Rs.	20	390
P.	0	20	2·0 Rs.	16	130
ess.	100	2	125 Rs.	20	142½
	0	1,880	1,880 Rs.	265	410½
Co.	0	1,090	1,000 Rs.	130	1,100
Mfg.	400	259			240
	150	8,500	8,500 Rs.	0	1,475
Co.	360	500	500 Rs.	80	535
apathy	450	500	500 Rs.	25	445
Cotton					
	240	450	All Rs.	45	395
ufg. Co.	1,000	250	250 Rs.	0	270
ile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs.	0	57½
il Co	3,125	400	400 Rs.	0	442½
Berar Cotton					
Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs.	0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs.	10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100 Rs.	30	400
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs.	50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750 Rs.	50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000 Rs.	120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50 Rs.	25	00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000 Rs.	25	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	406
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	600	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	708	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,80	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 2:	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg	60	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co	90	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	760
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,50	50	50	Rs. 50	1,150
CityofBombay Mf'r. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,100
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	490
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	530
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,41½	50	50	Rs. 15	700
Framjee Fetit S. and C.Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,00	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	42	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,50	50	50	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co..	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1,0	ORs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,0	ORs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	5	Rs. 2	577½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	327½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld'.....	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld...		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ..	2,000	62	375	Rs.	877½
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95		105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour ..	000	1	125	Nil.	36
M. M Mcdy & Co.....					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10)	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-6
Carolas	,, 249
Mexican Dollars	,, 224 8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 239
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-36

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	...
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	nil
China	60 Do. do.	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·685
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	83·8
Minimum do, do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	344
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	30·44
,, year	51·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July..	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Katie (s), from Mussoah ; Arabia (s), Busreh ; and Asia (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Siam (s), for Aden, and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Katie and the s. s. Marlborough entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Rohilla will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 9-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius direct per extra s. s. Nevosa will be close d at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, the following paper will be read :—"On the Early History of Northern India," by Mr. E. J. Kitts, B.C.S.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, respecting the death of Rama, aged 30 years. Deceased was a coachman in the service of H. H. the Thakore of Morvi. On Monday about midnight, while deceased was sleeping in his master's stable, he was bitten by a snake on the forehead, from which he died an hour after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of Rama was caused by snake-bite.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—Gunput Yessoo, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing 12 annas and 10 pies from the shop of Mathabadun Umba, a sweetmeat seller at Muddonpoora, on Saturday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the money from a wooden box in the shop during the complainant's absence for a short time and making off with it. He was convicted and, on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous inprisonment.

DEATH IN PRISON.—An inquest was held by the Coroner at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla, respecting the death of Ramsaroop Davideen, aged 32 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail on the 9th September 1887 under three warrants signed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the then Second Presidency Magistrate. On the 29th ultimo deceased was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from diarrhœa. He gradually grew worse, lost flesh and strength, and died at 6-30 a. m. yesterday. The verdict was that the death of Ramsaroop Davideen was caused by diarrhœa.

THE MAHIM BURYING AND BURNING GROUND.—We are informed that the order prohibiting burials and burnings on the foreshore of Mahim has been rescinded, and the plot registered in the Municipal Office under No. 45, Mahim Agar, or Worlee. The interview which the representatives of the Hindu community of that locality had last week, accompanied by their solicitor, Mr. Roughton, with the Municipal Commissioner, has had good results. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, visited the plot personally, accompanied by the European Inspector of the district, on Sunday last, and after careful examination and thorough inquiry into the matter ordered the karkoons to allow burials and burnings thereon as heretofore.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Goomia Yessoo a Hindoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Hiscock before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,220, the property of a native merchant named Hassanali Mahomedali. It appears that night before last the accused concealed himself in the godown of the complainant before it was locked up for the night and broke open a box containing the property. Before he had time to effect his escape the metha of the complainant, who happened to return to the shop to put some money in the cash-box, found the jewel-box missing and reported the matter to the police. On the police searching the premises they found the accused secreted behind some bales of goods, with the jewel box broken open near him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprsonment.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a child aged 25 days, named Pittamber Koobair, the son of Koobair Kara, a Bhungee, living at Parell. It appears about three days ago the infant was cross, and the parents were advised to give it bal-golee (opium pills). The father thereupon brought home a packet of 24 golees. The mother gave the child half a golee on that day in the morning and a little less in the evening, which put him to sleep. On Sunday morning she gave him a little less than half a golee, but he was then drowsy, and after giving the other dose he became more drowsy. He remained unconscious all that day, and she took him to the hospital at 5 p.m., where he was treated, and died at 5 p.m. on Monday. The verdict was that the death of Pittamber Koobair was caused by opium, which was administered to the deceased by its father and mother in ignorance that they were administering a poisonous dose.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has done a signal service by making prompt and careful enquiries into the complaints of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, and by immediately making a representation to Government. The instances noted in the report show in a marked degree the perverse nature of official obstruction. The Merchandise Marks Act was, we fancy, meant as a protection to trade, but official obstructiveness makes it a scourge. The special committee of the Chamber appointed to enquire into the complaints report "that in the whole of the cases quoted, and they are selected from a large number precisely similar which have been brought to their notice, the Collector of Customs has by rigid adherence to the letter rather than the spirit of the Act, caused an amount of delay, expense, and trouble to importers, which the exercise of a very slight discretion would have avoided." Let us hope the representation made by the Chamber will induce the Government to remove the cause of complaint.—*Indu Prakash.*

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Gungadhur Kallika, a Purdasee by caste, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments, copper and brass vessels, cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 411-8, the property of Luchmon Mucka, a Purdasee hawker of sweetmeats, from his residence at Cammateepoora 5th Street on the 10th June last. The complainant and accused were old friends and were on visiting terms. On the night of the date in question the complainant placed his box containing the property in question in his room, from whence it was missing on the following morning, and his friend, the accused, with his family had absconded from Bombay. On reporting the theft to the police, the accused was found in his native place, Tehsda, Bijapoor, in the district of Rai Bareilly, at Allahabad, where he went and lived with his sister and a portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 131, was found in his possession. He was brought to Bombay in custody of the Allahabad police together with the property. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.—A European named John Bryson was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Inspector Stanford on a charge of stealing from a gentleman a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 425. It appears that on the 12th of February last the complainant went home in a victoria with the accused and another man. The accused, who was perfectly sober at the time, assisted complainant up to his lodgings, and on the way upstairs extracted the watch and chain from his pocket. Next day the loss was reported to the police, and it was discovered that a man named A. Berwick had redeemed the chain from a Marwari on the 14th of July. It also transpired that the accused was seen with the watch in his possession at the Parel Workshops. The accused then left Bombay shortly afterwards. A short time ago, on certain information he received, Inspector Stanford went to Bhosawal, where he recovered the stolen watch, which had been pledged to a Marwari by the accused. He afterwards ascertained that the accused was at Lahore, and telegraphed there to have him arrested, which was done, and he was brought down to Bombay yesterday. The accused in answering to the charge pleaded guilty, and on the application of the police the case was remanded till this morning.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE ARSENAL.

KOSHAL GUNPUT and Hurry Ittoo, two burnishers employed in the Bombay Arsenal, were brought up on remand yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, and were charged with stealing a quantity of shot and shell, bits, etc., the property of Government. Two Borahs were also charged with receiving and having in their possessi on stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. D'Souza appeared on behalf of accused No. 3.

Mr. Little said that as the property accused No. 2 had stolen was of trifling value and as they could get no more evidence against him, he would ask that the man might be liberated if he could in any way account for the possessiou of the property.

The accused stated that a lascar named Sahajee had sold the articles to him some eighteen months ago.

Mr. Little said that the only charge he would bring against this man was that he had stolen property in his possession. If this worship found him guilty of the charge, and taking into consideration the long time he had been in custody, discharged him, he would be quite satisfied.

The Magisirate found the accused guilty of the charge and discharged him with a warning.

Mr. Little said that as regards No. 3, the case was rather different. In his case they had found in his possession several bits and rings which he had purchased from the other accused probably, but none of them had any mark on them. And so he said he would withdraw the charge as against accused No. 3.

The accused was accordingly discharged and the property found with him was retured to him.

Amritra Koosaba was called and stated he was a lascar employed at the Arsenal. He was on searching duty on the 29th June and found a sword on his person. He took him to a sergeant, whom he had not seen lately.

Shaik Dawood stated he was a lascar sirdar employed at the Arsenal. He searched people. He searched the prisoner and found a sword on him. He was asked what he had round his waist. He said nothing. The sergeant there then cut the string with which the sword was tied.

The prisoner asked no question.

Inspector Briscoe, of the Bombay Police, was next called and stated that in consequence of certain information he received he went with the prisoner to Duncan Road. He called a punch and went into the room of a house there. The first thing he saw was the sword (produced) and the box (produced). The prisoner opened the box and took 19 bits, seven dumbells, and several other articles (with Government marks) from it. He also pointed out a quantity of serge. He took the police officer to the house of Noorbhoy, where several other articles were produced.

Lieutenant Brumby, Assistant Commissary in the Bombay Arsenal, was next called, and stated that the accused was a burnisher employed in the Arsenal. There were several old drummers' swords kept in the armoury branch. The prisoner would have access to them. He identified two swords before the court as Government property. Lieut. Brumby also identified several other articles as the property of Government. The whole of the property was not of much value.

Noorbhoy Bhaijee was next called, and stated that he bought several snaffle bits from the prisoner, believing him to be an honest man.

The accused in reply to the court stated that he picked up the articles before the Court from the Arsenal.

The Magistrate said that the accused must have been employing himself for several months in stealing the articles before the court, and so, although the value of the stolen property was not much, he would sentence him to nine months' rigorous imprisoument.

Abdool Rahim Bhai Mea was then charged with having stolen property in his possession, and on his undertaking to destroy the shells in his possession he was discharged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARSEES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—In reference to the indiscriminate and thoughtless accusations made by Mr. Ommanney against the entire Parsee community, some of the judicious heads of the community took the wise step of meeting together in an informal meeting, and there decided upon a *modus operandi* which will commend itself to most thoughtful minds. It was agreed that a letter signed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit should be addressed to His Excellency the Governor expressing a firm, yet respectful protest against the ill-natured language of Mr. Ommanney's note. This letter was sent, and a reply to it has been received from Lord Reay, which ought to allay the excitement among our Parsee brethren, and to give salve to their injured feelings. His Lordship assures our friends that "the feelings of Government towards the Parsee community are absolutely unchanged, and that nothing has occurred which could in the slightest degree warrant the Government not to repose in the Parsee community the confidence to which it is entitled by its past history." The Governor indeed justifies Mr. Ommanney's action as a matter of official duty and confidence between him and the Government, but emphatically repudiates any concurrence on the part of the Government in his offensive remarks. This expression of confidence ought to satisfy our brethren. In fact, the character for loyalty, good sense, and public spirit of the Parsee community, stands too high to be impeached by the chance observations of an over-zealous police officer, but if any formal assurance on the part of the Government was needed, here is one as explicit as could be. Some unruly and mischievous spirits in the community and outside seem intent upon kicking up a row. They disown the leadership of such men as the Honourable Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, and make violent appeals to their community to hold a public meeting and send up to Government a public memorial. We do not see what purpose is to be served by such a meeting and memorial. A public meeting in such a state of feeling will be a highly inconvenient and unsafe proceeding. The unguarded eloquence of some indiscreet patriot may give rise to some unpleasantness. The private letter and the reply fully meet, to our mind, the requirements of the case.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 26th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	29 63	Nassick	4 96
Raver	13 34	Deolalee	7 48
Nimbora	14 80	Ghoti	34 30
Bhadli	11 68	Nargaon	8 55
Julgaon	16 85	Warrengaon	16 10
Sirsoli	13 66	Hoodgi	11 35
Mhasawad	18 7	Mohol	8 36
Maheji	14 46	Madha	12 50
Pachora	18 37	Barsi Road	7 55
Kasgaon	15 26	Keim	4 79
Naidongri	14 90	Jehur	5 66
Challisgaon	14 92	Pomalwari	7 53
Nandgaon	13 93	Dexal	5 70
Munmar	10 71	Lanowli	89 53
Lassalgaon	4 52	Dhond	3 0
Kerwadi	2 23	Talegaon	13 56

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s.s. Clio in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent understands that at Marlborough House the Committee on Royal Grants is regarded with considerable disappointment. It seems that the Prince of Wales was under the belief that his children, being in the direct line, would not be included in any inquiry of the kind, and that it would be confined to the secondary members of the royal family. There is, the correspondent believes, no doubt that the Committee will recommend, and that the House will sanction, grants to the heir presumptive and to the Princess Louise ; but it is not at all certain that the action of the Committee will be confirmed by the next Parliament.

A RAILWAY has been completed from St. Petersburg to a town on the Obi river, which is called Tumien ; while in the summer steamers are run upon the Siberian river systems. The articles required in Siberia include the whole range of British manufacturing industry, from the commonest articles to the most elaborate works of art. An authority on the subject says that there is an enormous field for trade operations in Siberia to be carried on by the new ocean route. Such goods, especially as machinery and heavy articles, could be transported at much cheaper rates, he says, by sea than overland, and that, too, with perfect safety if done "in a proper way and by the right men."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Steele, Capt, Bo Staff, from privilege leave, from England.

JULY 29.

Walter, Lt-Col, 8th Bl Infy, on leave, from Barrackpore.
Addington, Capt, Bo, 2 Ri Fusilrs, on duty, from Deesa.

JULY 30.

Skene, Lt-Col, Bl, 42nd Goorkhas, on leave, from Burma.
Minchin, Capt, Bo 1st Lancers, on privilege leave, from Deesa.
Wilson, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Quetta.
Greig, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Clark, Capt, Ms, 2nd Somerset, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Carruthers, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Bray, Surg, Bl, 1st E Lanc Regt, on general leave, to England.
Morse, Lt, Bl, 1st E Lanc Regt, on special duty, to England.
Morris, Capt, Bl R A, on promotion, to England.
Pile, Lt, Bl 1st E Lanc Regt, on special duty, to England
Walter, Lt-Col, 8th Bl Infy, on leave, to England.
Skene, Lt-Col, Bl 42nd Goorkas, on leave, to England.
Minchin, Capt, Bo 1st Lancers, on privilege leave, to England.
Von Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Greig, Col, By R A, on leave, to England.
Fowler, Surg, Bl Medical Staff, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 31st July, 1889.

1. Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August, at 8-45 p.m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. The following match will be fired at the Colaba Range on Saturday next, the 3rd August, at 4 p. m. sharp :—S. I. Rifle Association "Volunteer Contest." Distances 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance. Sighting shots—2 annas each. Competitors to find their own ammunition. Open to efficient Volunteers for season 1888-89.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Charles John Mahar are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of 2nd grade Apothecary Walter Henry Harding are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr P Beechey, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave to 31st October.

Mr P J Serrao, Assistant Surveyor 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from 23rd instant.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr G W E Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Captain E E Robertson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

Lieutenant J L Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

Lieutenant-Colonel G R Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, received charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, from Lieutenant-Colonel C Ransford, on the forenoon of the 9th July, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel H Wylie, CSI, Political Agent, Bhopal, is permitted to proceed on privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from the forenoon of the 8th July, 1889.

Lieutenant A Poingdestre, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, returned from the privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the 13th July, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Surgeon W H Neilson, MB, has assumed medical charge of the Meywar Residency.

Surgeon C R M Green, Indian Medical Service, took over medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

Mr. J R Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 16th July 1889.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Captain A F De Laessoe, CMG, CIE, took over charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on the forenoon of the 10th July, 1889.

Lieutenant G S Jones, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence on leave of Captain J A Bell.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieutenant C S Rose, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 31.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting.

Aug. 1.—Monsoon Mud Sports.
3.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Mr. Penstone's XI.
The Sun Mills Meeting.
Sir Maxwell Melvill Memorial Fund Meeting.
5.—Meetings of Mill Companies, at Greaves, Cotton and Company's.
7.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company.
Municipal Standing Committee.
8.—Bank of Bombay, Annual Meeting.
Monsoon Mud Sports.
9.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
10.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
12.—Co-operative Stores, Limited.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
French Press Company.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
19.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
30.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* G. I. P. Railway.
31—Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.

Sept. 6.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
7.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
9.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
10.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
11.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
16.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
18.—Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

UNDER a law recently passed criminals in the State of New Jersey enjoy exceptional advantages either to become honest or continue a career of knavery. A Board of Prison Inspectors has been constituted, with unrestricted and irresponsible power to release on parole or conditionally any convicts under sentence of imprisonment. The judges may solemnly pass sentence on a housebreaker or a forger, and that very week the Inspectors may liberate the criminal on what is euphoniously called parole. If the criminal offends a second time, he may be arrested and ordered to serve the term of imprisonment first imposed. Conviction in respect of another offence is, however, necessary ere punishment for the previous offence can be resumed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removed all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 30th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32° C), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity. | Cloud. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 16

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Allii bin Abdoola, Nos. 288 and 289—2 parcels of fine white pearls, weighing about 311 chows. No. 324—1 parcel of fine white pearls, weighing about 576 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Walkeshwar in Ambawady, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadas, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Gooculdas Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwur, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kaikhoshru Framaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. CHAMP, and are now in the occupation of Mr. C. Vernon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee and Rustim, solicitors to the executors at their office, No 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, in Marine Street, Fort.
The sale will be held at the rooms of the Auctioneers, and not on the premises as previously advertised.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their Auction room, handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, flower vases, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund and Motechchund Hurrakchund, Managers of the Temple of Shree Shahtinathjee Maharaj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.
A quantity of very valuable jewellery consisting of one superior ruby, emerald and ruby necklace, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, table diamonds, pearl, ruby tavik, &c.
The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 8th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood and plain household furniture, travelling kit, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an American organ by Mason and Hamlin 6 stops, made especially for India, rivetted keys, travelling case, a first-rate square piano by Schiedmayer, nearly new China and Satsuma flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel W. P. LATOUCHE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND, WITH WAREHOUSES BUILT THEREON, SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Tookaram Balajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.
All that piece of leasehold land, situate, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 168 square yards and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street, on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road north, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bhimjee Jeewa, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, north, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 91 A.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 14 stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., a nearly new Singer's table sewing machine, curtains with cornices by Roberts, Hinks table and hanging lamps, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, standard Poona roses, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SOOTAR CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 15th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Keshavlal Narthoman, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Ghellabhai Motiram, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of March, 1877, and 31st day of July, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being and fronting on the southern side of Sootar Chawl Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Vizbookhandass Narrondass, on the west by the house of Nuthoo Purshotum, on the north by Sootar Chawl Road, and on the south by the Jooma Musjid, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 752, and the said dwelling-house hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 32, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature in suit No 701 of 1873 and 382 of 1875.
The premises above described will be sold subject to a claim of Bai Raliatbai, widow of Motiram Khooshalchund, for maintenance to which by a decree passed in suit No 701 of 1873, and dated the 3rd day of April, 1875, she was declared entitled out of the above mentioned premises, also out of a house situate in Champa Gulley, or Khutterally Lane, without the Fort, also by a decree of the said High Court, made in suit No. 382 of 1875, (c 13) a portion of the premises now intended to be sold is set aside for the residence of the said Raliatbai, and a sum of Rs. 22 fixed for her monthly maintenance out of the rents of both the said houses.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 31, 1889.

WATERBURY WATCHES.
New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of Mr. Thomas Bromley's valuable Garden at Moori Road, Mahim, will be resumed on SUNDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 8 a.m., from lot No. 203.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the whole of the household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures, table ornaments, a large stove, pigeons, &c., the property of H. DUSK, Esq.
The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the mill premises TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 3 p.m.
All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, and the best roller machinery of the latest improvement of Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Limited, of Rochdale, erected and standing thereon, known as the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Library of books from an up-country station to be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August next at 3 p.m. at their rooms, consisting of encyclopædia, brittanica, works of reference, books on travel, law books, and others on general subject.
Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and under the power of sale reserved to them in a deed of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Marwadi, Mirzamull Onkarmulljee Bharutia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property :—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Kalian Street, on or towards the east partly by land leased to Khimjee Lukhmidass and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with two several messuages or tenements erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 3184 and 5135, and Street Nos. 45 and 47, Kalian Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morujee at his office, No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noorbhoy Jeewajee—
E W—651 and 1041—1 cask brass and tinned roller buckles, ex s. s. Persia.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand dog-cart in first rate order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway.
1 strong-built Victoria with pony and harness.
1 bamboo dog-cart with fasttrotting mare (used to saddle) and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of J. J. KEANE, Esq., proceeding to Darjeeling.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,790 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,803 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,300 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.
The following is the description of the property as one lot :—
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 22 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassum.
For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No, 7, Rampart Row, Fort.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 31, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

REUTER quotes Silver unchanged at 42 3-16d ; but we learn through private channels that there were buyers of the metal in London yesterday at 42¼d per oz. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £67⅜ for Fours and £69⅜ for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98½ ; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for France ; and the market rates of discount were put up ½ for short London Bills, and ½ for six months' Indian Bank Paper, say to 1½ and 2⅜, respectively. Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares were 10s. higher, at £28 10s. for the former and £24 10s. for the latter, Hong-Kong being unchanged, at £54 per share. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 84½ ; Exchange on London was a trifle lower, at francs. 25·14.

Wheat was steady, but Friday's quotations are repeated both for London and Liverpool qualities. In the Mincing Lane Markets, Linseed was firm, but with little doing, and prices were quite unaltered. In Rapeseed, however, a further advance of 6d. per quarter was established, both in Calcutta Brown and Cawnpore Yellow, to arrive. Coffee was quiet.

There was some increase in business in Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed firm, both generally and for Surats, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. The price of Mid-American returned to 6 3-16d., and arrivals were 1-16d. higher for the nearest deliveries, 3-64d. for August-September, 1-32d. for September-October, and 1-64d. on the more distant positions. The Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands remained at Saturday's price of 11 5-16 ; but September Futures were one point up, at 10·17 cents, while for August there was an advance of 4 points, at 10·63 cents.

The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Purchases of Cotton from godown have been reported here to-day to the extent of over 1,000 bales, consisting principally of Khangaum, at Rs. 215½ to 221½ ; Bengals, at Rs. 198 to 212 ; and including a little Dharwar, at Rs. 221. The feeling in the market has remained steady, and quotations are unaltered all round.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent only to-day ; but the market keeps steady at our last prices for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, especially the latter, have continued in active demand for export, and a large business has again been reported; rates, however, are unaltered for these and other kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,128	bales.
Wheat	26,789	cwt.
Linseed	6,555	,,
Rapeseed	23,597	,,
Gingelly	897	,,
Poppyseed	2,549	,,
Castorseed	1,250	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at our last quotations. The Cuba (s), which was fixed some time back for Amsterdam, was yesterday filled up by speculators for Dunkirk at 25s. with concessions for August loading ; and to-day the Iran (s) has been fixed for October loading for Havre at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver 1-16d. per oz. dearer in London with buyers at the advance according to private advices, and Calcutta rates 1-32d. higher than yesterday, this market has been firm, and close at an advance of 1-32d. in this morning's quotations. Three months' sight Credits for forward delivery have been quoted at 1s. 4 7-16 ; and for Bank remittance the same rates as for ready business have been available, but without attracting many buyers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·72½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market to-day in connection with the settlement and the cash price of Fours, which was pretty steady at 100¼ in the earlier part of the day, with the August account quoted at 100 3-16, advanced thereafter, and closed at 100 5-16 ; the rate for 4½ per cents. being still 104, nominal.

SHARES have been dealt in to a moderate extent with a varying result as to quotations. Madras United Mill shares are Rs. 75 higher, at Rs. 2,100 ; Central India have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs.1,150 ; David are Rs 5 up, at Rs. 530 ; Dhun, at Rs 700 ; Howard and Bullough, at Rs. 680 ; and Indian Manufacturing, at Rs. 1,030. New Great Eastern are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 700 ; and Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 710 ; Framjee Petit are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 560, and Hindustan, at Rs. 525 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 30.—Pressure has increased in the west and centre of the peninsula, in the West and Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Sind, and has fallen elsewhere. The change is moderate generally but brisk in North-West Punjab. A slight depression lies over Allahabad and Benares ; otherwise the distribution is normal, but the gradients are slight. Winds are westerly over the peninsula and central parts of India, southerly over the Bay, southerly to south-easterly in Bengal, and easterly to north-easterly in the Gangetic plain. There is a slight indraught towards Allahabad and a depression in its neighbourhood. Temperature is above the average, except in Madras. Rain is spreading into Upper India, and the fall is general, except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Seoni. Julpaiguri received three inches, other falls being moderate.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.
Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.
Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar, noon, Wednesday, 31st.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 30th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	7	1	...	34
Suez	30		8	...	2

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 30th July 1889.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
,, Madras	...	59	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 29.
10 p.m. ... 81·2

TUESDAY, JULY 30.
6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 84·5
2 p.m. ... 85·4
4 p.m. ... 85·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—July 17, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of Reginald H Craddock, B C S, of a son.
POTTINGER—July 23, at Ahmednuggur, Deccan, the wife of J C Pottinger, Executive Engineer, of a son.
SANDERS—July 26, at Etawah, the wife of H C Sanders, Lower Ganges Canal, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PEARCE—July 26, at Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, Robert Webb Pearce, E I Railway.
WHITE—July 16, at Jorhat, Upper Assam, Rosania Jane Matilda, the dearly loved wife of Charles White, Government Telegraph Department, of typhoid fever.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNEESDAY, JULY 31, 1889.

Now that the smoke of the battle of the Crawford case is clearing off, we can take count of the wounded and the dead, see the mistakes made by either side which in the heat of the contest were not apparent, and offer an unprejudiced opinion as to which party can fairly claim the victory. We make our compliments to those of our contemporaries who from the beginning and throughout placed themselves wholly and absurdly in the wrong, misconceiving and misrepresenting the true interests at stake, and even at the eleventh hour indulging in the fondest surmises as to the result—a result which falsified their every prediction. But we pass on from these misleaders of opinion, themselves misled, to say a word or two of more important and responsible personages whose intervention at a critical time tended to darken counsel and confuse the real issues. Those who arraigned the measures taken with much deliberation and some repugnance by the Bombay Government have naturally placed much reliance on the action taken by two Judges of the local High Court. We venture to think at the time that that action was unconstitutional and inconsistent. In the first place no authority has ever been quoted for the position asserted by the two individual Judges as to their right to address Government direct on a matter which had not come judicially before them. On the contrary, the constitution of the High Courts points to exactly the opposite conclusion. There is nothing in the High Courts Act (24 and 25 Vic., c. 104) or in the Letters Patent, which even suggests the idea that any individual Judge has any powers beyond those vested in him in the plainest language. Nor so far as the ordinary unlegal mind can grasp the intricacies of the Procedure Codes, is there anything in them to show that the Judge, who in the division of the work of the court is intrusted with the duty of examining the criminal returns of inferior courts, and who in the discharge of that duty calls for the record of any case, can take any further action in his individual capacity. On the contrary, so we are informed, the writ calling for the papers goes in the name of the High Court as a corporate body, and when the papers of a case come a Division Court disposes of it judicially. But if any extra-judicial action is deemed necessary, then the matter is referred to all the Judges. And it has always been understood that correspondence is conducted in unimportant or formal matters by the Registrars, while in matters of importance the Chief Justice signs for himself and his brother Judges, or all the Judges sign. Quite apart, therefore, from the difficulty felt by Mr. Justice Scott as to the power of the High Court as a body to address Government, calling on them to suspend or dismiss the self-incriminating mamlutdars, there is the still graver objection to two individual Judges asserting their right to do that which is apparently not even within the powers of the High Court as a body. So much for the constitutional aspect of the question.

As to the inconsistency it is difficult to see how there can be two opinions when the facts are clearly known. As has already been pointed out in these columns, Sathe made no appeal of any sort against the action of the District Magistrate in discussing his complaint. The case was called for by a Judge of the High Court, apparently on a casual newspaper report. The newspapers also published the fact, which was notorious throughout the Presidency, that Government had given a guarantee against criminal prosecution to those men (and many others) against whom Sathe laid his complaint. It was equally notorious that Sathe's sole object in laying his complaint was to intimidate the men complained against from giving evidence on behalf of Government in an important State trial then being held. Notwithstanding these patent facts, a Division Court issued notices to the men complained against by Sathe to show cause why they should not be prosecuted in defiance to the Government guarantee, thus saying in the plainest language to all the witnesses who were to come forward in the State trial, "See what you may expect if you give evidence on the side of Government." Some years ago similar procedure in a far less important case was denounced as "discreditable" by the High Court of that time. Then come the letters and minutes from the two Judges who had formed the above mentioned Division Bench, and who, in opposition to the opinions of their honourable colleagues, called on Government to immediately suspend or dismiss from office the witnesses who were giving or were to give evidence in the important State trial. The expediency of such action, even if taken in the most secret or confidential manner, would have been extremely doubtful. But in this case the action taken by the dissentient Judges was the talk of the town. Government in fact had to fight its way all through the proceedings before the Commissioners in the Crawford case, weighted with the fact that two of the Judges in the Highest Court of the Presidency were discrediting its action in every possible way. And what was the position taken up by these Judges? Simply that the High Court could not "effectually perform the important duty of superintendence where persons who had purchased the judicial office were allowed to retain it before they had time to show repentance, before pardon and without indemnity." But these persons had shown repentance by coming forward and doing their best to expose the "mass of corruption," which it is now admitted was rife in the Central and Southern Divisions of this Presidency. They had received pardon. That was notorious, and the legality of such a pardon was acknowledged. They had received an indemnity, and if the legality of such an indemnity without a special Act was controverted, it only remained for the Judges to privately urge on Government to speedily take measures for passing such an Act. As to the action taken by any of the Judges of the High Court, after the proceedings of the Crawford Commission were closed, it matters little ; it could do no harm.

As we have pointed out on a previous occasion, the decision of the Full Bench was given under a mistaken view of the facts. The Full Bench remitted the case "as the complainant was not examined by the Magistrate" ; while Sathe (the complainant) stated to the Magistrate : "I have already been examined on oath by Mr. Vidal at the very time I presented the complaint." Lately, it must be recognised the Judges who finally disposed of Sathe's case did their best to show their regret for the previous intermeddling with the Executive. But unfortunately the action taken by the two Judges last November had a prejudicial effect, which is only gradually being repaired as the true facts become known. Aided by the inspired articles in the London *Times* it, no doubt, misled public opinion, and the result was that Lord Cross was compelled to make certain statements regarding the guarantee given by Lord Reay's Government, which statements he is now candid enough to qualify in a remarkable way, under a better sense of the realities of the case. In fact, as the *Pioneer* shows, the Secretary of State is seeking to retire from the position which he had previously accepted from a desire to avoid inconvenient questions in the House. Three weeks only remain before Parliament will cease to sit, and then the authorities will be free to deal with the whole subject in an equitable spirit, unhampered by political exigencies. We may then hope for a calm reconsideration of the duty of the State towards men who have been punished for trusting a solemn pledge given by the Government. In a few months' time Mr. Crawford and all his works ought to be things of the past. The action taken by the Judges may equally well be buried in oblivion. It is morally certain that if the same thing had happened in England, the Judges would have found themselves in a very unpleasant position. Suppose two Judges of the High Court of Justice in London had published and forwarded elaborate minutes to the Secretary of State in the Home Department complaining of certain action of Government in the proceedings before the Parnell Commission, what would have been the result? Probably an address would have been moved in the House praying the Crown to remove from the Bench the Judges on the ground that they had exceeded their powers. We confess that we have no wish to see such vigorous action taken in India, for, as we remarked last January, the good faith of Justices Birdwood and Jardine is apparent. This is evident from their naive reply to the curt criticism of Government, viz., that their action had been taken "without reference to the result of any pending trial or judicial proceeding." Of course, that is just the very reason why their action was so injudicious. For such an error, however, we cannot afford to lose the two Judges, for more honest or upright men never sat on the Bombay Bench. But the best of Judges, like the best of Bishops, may make mistakes.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has revenged himself on the Radicals for the insulting candour with which Mr. Storey, M.P., objected to his being placed on the Royal Grants Committee on the ground that he represented nothing and nobody but himself. Objecting to the composition of the Committee on the theory that the Government was entitled to a majority of only one vote, and that it would have a great deal more as they would certainly be supported by the Liberal Unionists, and the decision of the Committee would thus be prejudged. "There was the noble lord, the member for Rosendale, Lord Hartington, with whose history and ideas they were well acquainted, and there was not the slightest chance that he would never do otherwise than support the Government. Then there was the member for West Birmingham, of whom they used to have some hope, but now he had cast in his lot with those 'who toil not, neither do they spin.'" "A pretty pass that for an ancient Liberal leader to come to," said the unkindly Storey, who challenged Mr. Chamberlain to get up in the House and say that he could do anything else but support the Conservative Government. It was in answer to these taunts on the 9th July that Mr. Chamberlain denounced the Radical wing of which Mr. Samuel Storey, the member for Sunderland, is one of the most uncompromising exponents. Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Radicals as the Nihilists of English politics. The strength of the rhetoric may be taken as an indication that the member for West Birmingham winces under the sarcasms of Mr. Storey, who bids fair to succeed him in the position which he held for so many years of chief organiser of radicalism in the provinces. As it cannot be alleged that Mr. Storey and Mr. Labouchere and their followers have ever blown up the Queen's dining room, or riddled the royal train with picrate of potass, it is not easy to understand why they should be denounced as Nihilists. But, as our telegraphic columns announced some days ago, there has been a singular polemical muddle in the debates on the Royal Grants. Mr. Morley's amendment has met with the same fate as Mr. Labouchere's, the Government being again supported by the bulk of the Liberals as well as by the Irish National members. With regard to these latter, Mr. Storey, in the debate of the 9th July, while admitting that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton were rightly placed on the Committee, stated that the views and actions of the Irish members in the matter would be regulated by circumstances that would make for the freedom and self-government of their country ; but that the position of English Radicals was different, and he argued that they were entitled to more seats on the Committee. He spitefully differentiated the aims and objects of the Radicals from "the wild and extravagant form of Republicanism dangerous in its purposes as it was futile in its methods," which had been advocated by Mr. Chamberlain before "he delivered himself up bound hand and foot" to the Conservative Government. "You were a wild and dangerous Republican, and now you have gone over to the Tories," said Mr. Storey to Mr. Chamberlain three weeks since. To which the ex-Radical now answers, "The Radicals are the Nihilists of English politics!"

THE Bombay Bar has been presented with a first class grievance of which, it is to be hoped, full use will be made. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed, and the *Times*, with the fatal facility which characterises it, published the statement that a native barrister had been detected stealing a sword from the Bombay Arsenal, and that the Police made inquiries, which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of cannon balls, rifles, and other munitions of war, and that it was now plain that the Arsenal has been systematically pillaged for years past. The inuendo is clear ; the Bombay Bar has been caught in the act of stealing weapons from the Arsenal, which they were accumulating for some frightful purpose beyond the power of the loyal imagination to conceive. The Bar should at once assemble a public meeting, ask the *Times* for an explanation, and demand the immediate resignation of the Calcutta correspondent. That such a charge should be hurled at a respectable body of men is intolerable and not to be endured. The only possible foundation for the diabolical libel is that in giving an account of the pilferings at the Bombay Arsenal we stated in all innocence that the discovery was due to the searching of a native burnisher who was found to have a sword o... back. ... of rifles o... attempted... neither by ... the Calcutt... alarming the ... announcement ... the example of ro...

GENERAL BOULANGE... in the elections for t... or ought to give a de... That the Republica... tory over the Monarc... natural enough. It is ... friends made a serious miscal... him forward for election fo... seats, of which he was able to ... fifteen. The polling belies the ... founded on the result of so ma... for seats in the Chamber. It i... possible that the electoral machi... returns the members of the Cou... ral, may be more subservient to o... fluence than the larger constituen... the departments which return the dep... For the moment, at all events, the clo... threaten to obscure the star of the Preten... der. But stars have the faculty of sometimes outlasting the clouds which seem to extinguish them. The real strength of General Boulanger is not of himself, but is found in the perversity and weakness of those into whose hands the destinies of the Republic have fallen.

THE Shah of Persia, having completed his visit to England, took leave of the Queen at Osborne on Monday, and started on his homeward journey. His Majesty's tour through England on this occasion has not been a mere round of pleasure, as was the case in 1873. He decided upon a visit to the manufacturing centres, that he might gain some knowledge of English industry, and the towns and cities which it was arranged he should go to, were certainly well chosen to suit His Majesty's purposes. If one impression has entered the Shah's mind more indelibly than another, it must be how little he saw of England on the former occasion and how much there is still to see. In 1873 the programme was but a monotonous, almost aimless, round of gaieties. In 1889 the succession of costly entertainments has been materially supplemented. His Majesty has been shown the mighty factories and mills, the labourers and the artisans, wherein is the secret of England's wealth and greatness, and it is from these that he will judge of our national power ; they will have impressed him even more than the reminder he received when leaving St. Petersburg of Russia's hundred thousand bayonets.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday on the stranding of the s.s. Henry Bolckow, the inquiry into which occupied nearly all last week. The court found that the cause of the ship stranding was the negligence of the captain. The court also considered that the chief officer, knowing the state of the captain and that the pilot was incompetent, should have chec

[illegible]RAMS.

[illegible]DDING PRESENTS.

MADRAS.

[illegible]RRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 30.

[illegible]resents of H. R. H. from the silver-[illegible]he Paris Exhibi-

[illegible] consisted of a beautiful silver [illegible], and Mr. Framjee Bumgara pre-[illegible]on behalf of the silver-workers.

[illegible]esting the direct interest she takes in Her Majesty intimated to the Prince of her desire that the gift be accepted.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NIHILISTS OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. John Morley, in accordance with notice given on Friday last, moved an amendment to the Royal Grants proposal, to the effect that the grant be refused, unless Government gave an undertaking that Her Majesty should not ask for further allowances on behalf of the Royal Family.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the debate which followed, opposed the amendment in a vehement speech. He took the opportunity of retaliating upon Mr. Storey and other Radicals who attacked him during the earlier stages of the question in Parliament, and denounced the Radicals as the Nihilists of English politics.

THE DERVISHES MARCHING NORTH.

BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN CONCERTED ACTION.

CAIRO, JULY 30.

Wad-el-Njumi, with Dervishes to the estimated number of six thousand, is now marching inland in a northerly direction, and a collision seems certain either to-day or to-morrow.

Colonel Wodehouse's force is following the Dervishes, while General Grenfell is speedily forcing his way southwards; thus the Dervishes will have to contend with attacks in front and rear almost simultaneously.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN JUBILATION.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The results of the elections for the Councils-General have occasioned a somewhat boisterous Republican demonstration in Paris.

The Republican successes are almost double those of the Conservatives. The total number of seats won by the Republicans is stated to-night to be over 800 and those of the Conservatives 450.

General Boulanger contested two hundred cantons, but was only successful in fifteen.

Though the streets are almost impassable owing to the crowd and excitement running high, there has reason to call out the military or adopt any exceptional means of maintaining order.

DR. TANNER AND THE MAGISTRATES.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Dr. Tanner, M.P. for Mid-division of Cork, was yesterday brought before Stipendiary Magistrates of Tipperary, charged with assaulting a policeman in a disturbance which occurred at a proclaimed meeting in Tipperary in June last. The sentence of the Court was a month's imprisonment.

On being removed from the dock Dr. Tanner called out "The Magistrates are the real criminals."

Dr. Tanner was brought back to the bar, and sentenced to an additional term of three months' imprisonment.

RUSSIA ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

ARTILLERY MASSED AT KARS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

It is reported from Erzeroum that numerous artillery has arrived at the Russian frontier fortress of Kars.

Corps of Irregulars and Cavalry are also being organised there.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Prince Korsakoff has completed an inspection of the roads communicating with the Persian frontier.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. W. H. Smith, pressed last night in the House of Commons, declined to fix any day for the debate on the Budget Estimates, or the day on which they shall be laid before the House.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Shah, having returned from his tour in the provinces, proceeded to Osborne to-day for the purpose of taking leave of Her Majesty.

His Majesty shortly afterwards left for Cherbourg on his homeward journey.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTMENT OF MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the House of Commons last night, a debate took place on Mr. Morley's amendment to the report of the Royal Grants Committee, notice of which he had already given. The House afterwards divided, with the result that the amendment was rejected by a majority of 221 votes, 355 having voted against, whilst only 134 voted in favour of the amendment.

Sir W. V. Harcourt and the leaders of the Opposition voted with the minority.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

PACIFIC SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords last night a debate took place on the state of affairs in Eastern Europe, during which Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he eulogised the conduct of the rulers of Bulgaria. His Lordship said that the aspect of affairs in the East generally was encouraging, and there was less tendency on the part of the European Potentates, both great and small, to speculate on the possibility of troubles in Turkey. The conduct of Russia, His Lordship said, entirely accords with the pacific professions made by His Imperial Majesty the Czar.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FROM ENGLAND.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia had a farewell audience of Her Majesty the Queen yesterday at Osborne, and afterwards started for Paris.

SENTENCE ON DR. TANNER.

Dr. Tanner, M.P. for Mid-Cork, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Inspector Stephens in May last and to three months' imprisonment for defying the court.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCILS-GENERAL.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The elections for the Councils-General are virtually over. General Boulanger has won twelve, and the Conservatives have won twenty-six Republican seats.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, JULY 30.

A terrible earthquake has taken place at Kumamoto, situated in the Nagasaki district, involving great loss of life and property.

ANOTHER TURKISH COMMISSION FOR CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 30.

The Porte is sending a fresh commission to Crete under the presidency of Riza Pacha to inquire into the question of the reforms demanded by the Cretans.

Eight further battalions of Turkish troops are also under orders to proceed to Crete.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, JULY 30.

Latest advices from the front state that Wad-el-Njumi with his forces has made but slow progress since he struck his camp and commenced his further advance northwards.

Patrols from Colonel Wodehouse's column have had several skirmishes with the enemy and killed sixty of them.

Deserters from the enemy's camp continue to arrive at Bellana in large numbers.

General Grenfell with his force is making slow progress owing to the rapid current and rise of the Nile. He expects to arrive at Taski to-morrow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with homeward Indian mails of 23rd instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s Berenice, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

KARACHI, JULY 30.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais, left here this evening, is expected in Bombay about 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	84½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16d.

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THE OPENING OF THE POONA GENERAL NATIVE LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

His Excellency the Governor opened this evening the new building of the Poona Native General Library.

During the proceedings the Secretary read a short history of the library, which showed that the Committee had erected a building, but had no books to stock it with. H. E. the Governor gave a short address. He remarked that they were in rather a peculiar position of having a library without any books. It, however, was better to have a library with no books than one with bad books, as they could avoid the latter misfortune, at least if they undertook their collection in a critical spirit.

Speaking on the subject of selecting books H. E. referred the Committee to a list made by Mr. Buckle, and he thought they would find it most suitable. The first point they should consider was what kind of readers was likely to visit the library, and then what kind of books were likely to be understood and enjoyed by them. The enjoyment of books was a true test whether they were understood. He warned them against novels, though he believed they were not very fond of even the best works in that line. Then he thought what would be looked for would be philosophical works, but it would be a great responsibility in making selections of such works, and thus His Excellency touched on the points he thought to which the Committee should give their attention. Referring to the Libraries Act in England, he remarked that if the Government of India passed an Act on the same lines, we could congratulate ourselves.

In conclusion H. E. alluded to the fact that the number of subscribers was so small—only 146 at the present moment, when there were over two thousand pupils attending schools—that it was ludicrous that only 146 people should be found who cared to join the library. When H. E. considered that the object of education was to make one take to books as a duck takes to water in after years, he would watch with the utmost interest the statistics of the Poona Native General Library, as it would afford a test of what the Government was doing in the schools. If they still had books and no readers there was surely something wrong in our system of education.

His Excellency was then thanked for having presided that evening, and the ceremony closed with the distribution of the usual flowers, &c.

LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCERNE, JULY 12.

At the time of despatching my last letter I was just starting for a tour in Bernese Oberland. Leaving Berne by train Thun is reached in a little less than an hour. The first glimpse of the lake of Thun hardly comes up to one's expectations, but as the steamer advances up the lake the succession of rustic villages, the chalets, the verdant valleys and the gardens, leaning picturesquely against wooded hill and again backed by the snowy peaks of the Alps, combine to form a series of landscapes the grandeur of which no words of mine could adequately describe. When at the Lake of Annecy I thought it would be hard to find more beautiful scenery, but I must admit it is surpassed by that of the Lakes of Thun, Brienz, and Lucerne. The Military College at Thun is the Sandhurst of Switzerland, and much activity is displayed there just now as the recent complications with Germany in connection with the Volgemuth affair have awoke the Swiss Government to the necessity of keeping their army, which is being re-armed with improved weapons, in good fighting order. It was at Thun that the late Emperor Napoleon III., when a captain in the Swiss Artillery, resided for eight years, and the house he occupied, now turned into a cafe, is to be seen there. The lake is ten miles and a half long and two miles broad. During the hour and three-quarters that the steamer takes to reach Darlingen at the further end, it touches at several picturesque hamlets and the almost perpendicular cliff, rising behind the village of Beatenberg, so called from the cavern existing there of St. Beatus, who, according to tradition, was a native of Britain, and the first person to convert the inhabitants of the Oberland to Christianity. From Darlingen the distance is only three miles to Interlaken, whither passengers are conveyed in fifteen minutes by a railway with two-storied carriages from the upper compartments, of which a truly magnificent view may be obtained as the train runs first along the banks of the lake and then by the side of the river Arre, which connects the Lakes of Thun and Brienz.

Thus the entire journey from Berne to Interlaken by rail and steamer is accomplished in three hours. From the Hotel Victoria at Interlaken, which is one of the best hotels there, a wide valley opens to the south, through which the snowy jungfrau or Virgin Mountain, so called from the unsullied purity of the snow with which it is perpetually capped, rises to a height of over 13,000 feet. The Munch or Monk and the Eiger Mountains, both nearly as high as the jungfrau, as well as the pyramidal Niesen and several other high peaks are also to be seen from Interlaken, which may be said to be situated in the midst of some of the grandest mountain scenery in Europe. My stay at this fashionable resort being limited to a few days, during which the rain seldom ceased to come down in torrents, I was unable to visit either the beautiful valley of Lanterbrunnen, into which some 20 or 30 streamlets descend from the mountains and one of them, in its leap of over 900 feet, constitutes the highest waterfall in Europe, or the romantic village of Grindelwald, situated in a valley 4,000 feet above sea-level, amidst grand mountain scenery, whence the icy glaciers, streaming down through dark forests, are easily accessible. It will, I am sure, be interesting to many of the readers of the *Gazette* to hear that Surgeon-General and Mrs. Auchinleck, so well known in Bombay and Poona society, while he recently held the office of Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, in Bombay, were sojourning at Interlaken and seemed both in excellent health.

In Thun, Interlaken, and Brienz the celebrated wood-carving industry of the Bernese Oberland flourishes. A handsomely-carved chair with a musical arrangement under the seat struck me as a novelty. It was so contrived that immediately on sitting upon it a lively tune is played, and as similar chairs might just as easily be made to play when the sitters rose, the idea occurred to me that Native Princes and millionaires desirous of making their loyalty conspicuous on ceremonial occasions, might provide themselves with chairs of this description, which, on rising from them, would play the National Anthem. Musical dessert dishes and decanters playing tunes on being lifted are also procurable at Interlaken. A novel kind of furniture now made there is so quaint that I think I would describe it, especially as I believe it might easily be imitated by Indian carpenters. It is made entirely out of highly-polished bovine horn, artistically entwined so as to have a really striking appearance. The seats of the couches and chairs are covered with the furry skins of the animals, and occasional tables with horn legs are ornamented with a fringe made of the bushy ends of the tails round the edges. In India bison horn might perhaps be used with a better effect. The Americans, I was informed, admire this furniture so much that large orders for it are constantly being received from America.

Leaving beautifully-situated Interlaken by the same railway as comes from Darlingen, the terminus at the village of Bonigen on the Lake of Brienz, at a distance of only three miles, is soon reached. To do anything like justice to the beauties of nature to be seen as the steamer proceeds up the Lake of Brienz would require many letters such as this. The lake is a little smaller than that of Thun, but in no respect inferior in the beauty of its scenery. A very fair view of the celebrated falls of Giessbach is obtained from the steamer. These falls are illuminated with Bengal lights at night and the effect is grand. A Funiculaire Railway takes visitors up the mountain to the Hotel, which stands in a romantic situation close to the falls. The time has now come for me to give a brief account of that wonderful piece of engineering, the Brunig Railway, by which the journey from Brienz over the Brunig Pass, at a height of over 1,800 feet above the valleys below, to Alpnach on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne is accomplished. The length of this railway is 36 miles, and it takes just three hours to get from one end of it to the other. One peculiarity of the railway, which I have not seen in any other, is that the centre cog wheels, with which the engine and carriages are provided, are only brought into use where, owing to the steepness of the gradients, it has been found necessary to lay down a raised rack between the rails to catch them. In parts of the line the gradient is so great as 1 in 10. The finest scenery abounds all along the line, which runs in places at the very edge of precipices, through tunnels and over long iron bridges thrown across deep ravines, which develop, after thunder showers, into formidable torrents. When the cog wheels are working in the rack the speed hardly exceeds five miles an hour, but immediately fairly level ground is reached and it is easy to grip it increases to about fifteen miles. The superstructure is entirely of iron and steel, very strongly fastened and braced to the masonry foundation from yard to yard, with strong screws.

After seeing this railway I have no hesitation in saying that a railway of similar construction might easily be made from Narel Station to the summit of the hill sanitarium of Matheran. It is worked with powerful engines, the front wheels of which as well as of the carriages are lower than the hind wheels. By this means the steepness of the gradient is not noticeable when sitting in the carriages, which ascend with the low wheels in front and descend with them at the back. In case the Indian Government should contemplate having any mountain railways constructed in India, it would pay them well, I am sure, to send some of their engineer officers to study the different systems followed in Switzerland, where mountain railways certainly have attained a greater degree of perfection than in any other country. Messrs. Locher and Co. and E. Ginger Freuler, both of Zurich, are the skilful builders of some of the best Swiss lines. From Alpnach Lucerne is reached by steamer across the beautiful Lake of Lucerne, of which I shall have more to say hereafter, in half an hour. Before closing this letter I will add a word about the peculiar mode in which the women of Canton Obwalden, through which the Brunig Railway passes, dress their hair. It is plaited in with long strips of white cotton cloth stuffed with wool and rolled in coils which are fastened with an enormous silver pin, 6 or 8 inches in length, to which a silver plate as large as a gravy spoon is attached. I noticed also that some of the women belonging, I believe, to one of the adjoining cantons had either good sized oblong silver plates or glass mirrors attached to the backs of their heads.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

APPENDED is a list of the accepted Bombay tenderers for the new Four per cent. Loan. The minimum is Rs. 99·14, or two annas discount. At that rate 77·78 is accepted. The total amount of Bombay tenders is stated at Rs. 66,17,000. The names given below are advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of June 29th:—

Agra Bank.	Hormusji Rustomji.
Ardasir Nowroji Daver.	Jamsetji Ruttonji Bilimoria
Ardasir Sorabji.	John, Harry.
Amerchand Dipchand.	Kanga, B. B.
Baker, Thos. S.	Kalidas, Lakhmichand and Co.
Bank of Bombay.	King, King and Co.
Balchand Tarachand.	Lukhmidas Morarji.
Chunilal Motilal.	Luchmandas Sewdas.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Manekji P. Bharucha.
Cowasji Byramji.	Meherjibhoy R. Kharas.
Cuvarji Merwanji Mehta.	Mulji Pragji.
Dajibhoy Kervul.	Motichand Javerchand.
Darasha Rustomji Dalal.	National Bank of India.
Dipchund Nalchund.	New Oriental Bank.
Dinshaw Shapurji.	Narotum Tapidas.
Dorabji Cowasji Daver.	Orr, John Wm.
Dorabji Framji Kumana.	Rampertab Loya.
D. M. Dabu and Co.	Revalal Karsandas.
Edalji Nasarwanji Sethna.	Sorabji C. Tarachand.
Framji, Sands and Co.	Sorabji Framji.
Freeborn, Edwin.	Tapidas B. Rangila.
Ghellabhai Lalbhai.	Viegas, E. F.
Govindram Dwarkadas.	Vurjivandas Madhowdas and Co.
Honkong and Shanghai Bank.	

THE STRANDING OF THE HENRY BOLCKOW.

JUDGEMENT was delivered yesterday in the case in which the s. s. Henry Bolckow is alleged to have stranded off Suakin in May last. The president, in delivering judgment, said:—

After fully considering the evidence, the court reports that they have come to the conclusion that the s.s. Henry Bolckow was stranded on a reef off Suakin on the morning of the 23rd May last; that no reliable evidence has been given of the approximate position of that reef; that the ship has received no serious damage; and that the cause of her stranding was the wrongful act or default of Captain Karl Doert in neglecting to navigate his ship with proper care and the ordinary precautions. We consider the captain neglected to ascertain estimates or check his ship's position from time to time, while proceeding to sea through the reef off Suakin by the usual means, namely, dead reckoning, the patent log, chronometer sights, or the lead; that he neglected to give special instructions to his look-out to search for particular reefs, to place his officers at their stations, to have a chart on the bridge and the ship steered by courses laid down on it, to estimate the ship's courses and run, and obtain her supposed position, and inform his officers of it, and give them definite instructions how to act before leaving the bridge until his return. It appears from the evidence that the time of passing the beacon was not accurately noted. No officer appears to have set or streamed the patent log. That log was never examined nor read before or at the time of streaming. No azimuths were observed on the different directions of the ship's head at the times they should have been taken. We also consider the captain acted wrongly in interfering with the pilot's orders, without having first ascertained his ship's supposed position, and if necessary have stopped her, until he had convinced the pilot from references to charts or other proof that he (the captain) was right, or on the other hand assured himself of the correctness of the pilot's course. The captain, by acting as he did, absolved the pilot from all responsibility. The court considers that Mr. McAdam, if he believed the statement he made regarding the state of his captain, and that the pilot was incompetent, should have continued the use of the lead after leaving the harbour, and should have accurately noted the departure from the beacon, and checked the ship's position from time to time, and observed her courses and distances on the chart. If he had kept the lead going he would probably have prevented the accident, as eight fathoms were the soundings given as the ship came clear of the reef, and if that sounding had been obtained. On approaching the reef it would most likely have been a sufficient intimation of the approach of danger to have enabled the helm to have been shifted in time, to have evaded the danger, and if he had performed the other duties instead of taking his bath and breakfast, and sitting on deck, taking no interest in the navigation of the ship, he would probably have known that the ship was approaching danger and been able to have advised the captain in time so as to have avoided it. We are of opinion that the water in the stokehole and engine-room on the 3rd and 4th June last was caused by the circulating water returning through the bilge suction pipe into the bilge, there being a connection between the two, and in consequence of coal dust cinders or ashes getting in and gagging one of the valves. We think such obstruction was caused by reason of the ashes, &c., being allowed to accumulate on the stokehole plates, and by reason of the bilge not being examined and kept clean. They had not been cleaned out or looked after during the voyage after leaving Bombay, and that much blame attaches to the chief engineer for neglecting to see that the stokehole plates were kept free from ashes and the bilge kept clean. We think, too, he showed a want of knowledge of his profession after the water stopped coming in and the ship was cleared of water in not arriving at a correct judgment as to the cause of the accumulation of the water. The captain, but for the opinion of the chief engineer and the protest of his officers, would have brought his ship safely to Bombay, instead of having to return to Aden. As to the charge of intoxication against the captain, the evidence is of a very conflicting nature. It appears that the captain had had an accident, and injured himself before leaving Bombay, and that he was far from being well during most of the voyage. Taking his illness into consideration with the evidence given by Mr. Thomas Watt, the pilot, the court comes to the conclusion that he was not intoxicated. Lastly, we are of opinion that the discipline maintained, on board was most lax, and that the ship's documents, general orders, night order-book, log book, deviation card, &c., were kept in a very careless and negligent manner.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A MOST daring case of highway robbery came on for hearing before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. On the night of the 26th instant a Bunnia, just arrived from Ahmedabad, was going along the road near the Crawford Market. As he felt a little tired he sat down to rest on the side of the footpath. Immediately he did so, a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Raja came up to him from behind, took away his turban, and walked away off the road. Two other Mahomedans came up to him and said that the other man was only joking, and told him to go up to him and ask him for the turban. On going up to the man for this purpose, the Mahomedan demanded money from him, and said if he did not give him the money he would throw him into a well. The other two men also came up and said the same. The Bunnia gave them a rupee each and asked them to allow him to go; but this they refused to do unless he gave them Rs. 2 each more. He said he could not do so, whereupon the man who had taken his turban caught him by the throat and the other two seized him by the back of the neck and struck him. They then carried him up and made believe they were going to throw him into a well. Upon this he gave them all the money he had on him, about Rs. 8-10. They then gave him back his turban and allowed him to go away, and made off. He went a couple of hundred yards and there saw a sepoy, to whom he related his adventure. The sepoy took him to Inspector Stanford, who, from the description given by the Bunnia, arrested the accused. Inspector Stanford placed the three men before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, when they were all convicted and sentenced—No. 1 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the two others six weeks' each. The three men were all bad characters, having all been previously convicted of causing hurt, assault, etc.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MR. ARTHUR GREY, to whom the Society are indebted for the success of the last Exhibition, having left Bombay, Mr. H. W. Uloth has undertaken the duties of Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest will act as Honorary Secretary. The prize medals have now become available for distribution, and winners are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary of any change made in their addresses since the Exhibition.

AMONG the guests at Lord Rosebery's dinner to meet the Shah in London were Lord Cross, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Hurlbert, chairman of the Central News Company.

THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

A TERRIBLE fate awaits the members of the Municipal Corporation, together with all the officials. One Soonoo, a jadoo, had a vision in which he saw the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer transformed into terrible beasts, while the president and members of the Corporation were struggling in cesspools unable to get out. This vision was related to the men on strike, who reassembled on the Maidan yesterday morning, and they grew so excited and terrified at the jadoo's dreadful words, he also giving them to understand that something awful would happen to them too, if they gave in and returned to work, that they remained all day on the Maidan, whither they had brought with them their chatties and cooking utensils to picnic for the day, waiting to see if the answer they expected would come. But their waiting was all of no avail. No Commissioner appeared to say that they would get the rise in wages with less work which they demanded, and for that matter they may remain picnicing on the grass all day to-day also. The municipal authorities, especially Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask, had a heavy day's work yesterday, superintending the cleaning operations in the streets, but a large amount of work was gone through without the assistance of the men who have so foolishly listened to the silly story of the jadoo and intimidators and held out on strike. Fearing that, as on the last time the men came out on strike, some efforts might be made to interfere with those who more wisely preferred to stick to their work, a large body of police, mounted and on foot, escorted the loyal sweepers to the Fort and watched over them all day while they were at work. On the Flats at Byculla also the men stuck faithfully to their work. In fact, all over the city, with the exception of the B ward or Mandvie district, cleaning operations were gone on with as usual, and no attempts were made to stop the workmen, and if any intimidation was tried it had no effect. The bungies deserve very great credit for the manner in which they worked in place of the men who remained idle on the Maidan. They did their own work during the night, and when called upon, turned out willingly in the morning to work in the streets. Not only that, they worked uncommonly well and with a will. They are to work also until the strikers either give in and return to their work, or until new men are drafted into the city from up country.

Some other facts concerning the origin of the strike and the cause of the men holding out so stubbornly, which have not been published before, came to light yesterday. A strike of this sort has been threatened at various times for as long as fifteen years back, and it may seem strange that it should only have come to a head about a month ago. It will be remembered that when the strike began, the men complained about the black-mail that was levied upon them by their inspectors and the muccadams. But there were others besides them who were at the root of the agitation. Some people outside the ranks of the municipal sweepers, and some similarly employed by companies other than the Corporation, and getting higher wages, it it would appear, urged the men on to stop work. Who those are it would be unwise to point to in the meantime; but when caught, it goes without saying they will suffer for their intimidation. Another cause of the men being so determined and remaining on the Maidan so long, was that some sowcars spread a rumour that the Governor-General had telegraphed to the Queen for her sanction to increase their pay to Rs. 12 a month. It is a pity, too, that men who might otherwise have been willing to return to work, should have been prevented from doing so by the stupid story of a jadoo's stupid vision. It would be as well if they laughed at such absurdities, as elder and more wise members of their body have done, and go on with their work. Their voluntary idleness, however, will do no good. Their kind and gracious father, as they call the Municipal Commissioner, is not going to be so kind and gracious as to concede to their demands. The Municipal authorities are determined to stick to their decision and not give in to the men who have caused so much trouble.

Luximon Balloo, a municipal cart-driver of the Scavengers department, Tardeo section, was yesterday charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Alli, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with criminal intimidation. He handed a letter to Bajee Emajee, muccadum of the D ward, Tardeo Flats, on Saturday morning last, purporting to be written by the Mahar Jamat employed in the Municipality, and also verbally telling the muccadum in the presence of others that he, the accused, and others, were going to strike work on Monday and that the muccadum and his workmen should do the same, and that if they did not stop the work they would be excommunicated from the caste and beaten. The Magistrate after hearing the statement of Bajee Emajee, the complainant, and another muccadum of the D ward of the Municipality, named Ununtah Anajee, adjourned the further hearing of the case to this day, and ordered a translation of the Mahrathi letter that was put in evidence, to be made in the mean time. It may be added that warrants for intimidation have been issued against eight others.

BRAHMINS AS BEEF-EATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of a paragraph in your issue of last Saturday, stating that a Bengali pandit when asked in the witness-box, was unable to cite a single authority from the Hindu Shastras against beef-eating, but that he admitted that the ancient Hindus ate beef.

The following extracts from Mr. Dutt's History of Ancient Indian Civilization will not be uninteresting at this juncture, when the cow-killing question is being so hotly agitated by our Hindu friends:—

"Animal food was in use, and the cow and the bull were often laid under requisition. In Aitereya Brahman I. 15, we learn that an ox or a barren cow is killed when a king or an honoured guest is received.

In the Brahmana of the Black Yajur Veda, the kind and character of the cattle which should be slaughtered. . . . are laid down in detail. . . . . In a large and more important ceremonial like the Ashva Medha, no less than 180 domestic animals, including horses, bulls, cows, goats, deer, &c., were sacrificed. The same Brahmana tells us who received the different portions. The priests got the tongue, the neck, the shoulder, the rump, the legs, &c., while the master of the house wisely appropriated the surloin and his wife had to content herself with the skirt? Plentiful libations of the soma beer were allowed to wash down the meat.

In the Satapatha Brahmana IV. 5, we have a detailed account of the slaughter of a barren cow and its cooking. In III. 1, 2, 21 of the same Brahmana there is an amusing discussion as to the propriety of eating the meat of an ox or a cow. The conclusion is not very definite: "Let him (the priest) not eat the flesh of the cow." Nevertheless Yajnavalkya said (taking apparently a very practical view of the matter) "I for one eat it provided that it is tender!"

The practical Yajnavalkya could scarcely, however, have contemplated the wonderful effects of vegetable and animal diets respectively as laid down in the following passage from the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (IV. 4, 17, and 18):—

"And if a man wishes that a learned daughter should be born to him, the husband and wife should eat boiled rice and sesamum and butter."

"And if a man wishes that a learned son should be born to him, famous, a public man, a popular speaker, that he should know all the Vedas, and that he should live to his full age. The meat should be of a young ox of an old bull."

I scarcely thought that the venerable composers of the Vedic Brahmanas ever suspected any sort of connection between beef-eating and public-speaking, such as has manifested itself in later days.

What has Shriman Swami, the cow apostle, to say to this?—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 29. AN ARYAN.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BENSON, now with the Bhamo Police rejoins the 2nd Battalion, Munster Fusiliers.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., Colonel on the Staff, is granted privilege leave from the 12th August to 10th October next.

LIEUTENANTS NORIE and Davies are appointed permanently to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, and 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkhas, respectively.

The following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalions: Captain McArthur, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Major Clowes, East Lancashire Regiment; and Lieutenant Robinson, Royal Irish Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Lieutenant Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

AN EXECUTOR BETROTHING HIS WARD IN BREACH OF TRUST.

At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Bai Manek and another *vs.* Vallubdas Gordhandas, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a rule *nisi*, with an interim injunction, with a view to restrain the defendant from marrying Bai Manek, a minor. The defendant, who was the sole surviving executor of Bai Manek's late father, was alleged to have taken advantage of his position to make arrangements for marrying his young ward, a minor, about nine years of age, to further his own selfish purposes.

It was stated for the plaintiffs that, in August 1882, one Lilladhur Oodowjee died at Bombay, leaving behind him, among other children, the plaintiff, Bai Manek, who was now of the age of nine years. By his will, dated 19th June 1882, Lilladhur appointed the late Dinanath Raghunath Khote, the defendant, one Premjee Dharamsey, and his wife, Goomteevahoo, his executors and executrix. By a clause of his will, he directed that, in the event of the death of any of the executors, the surviving executors should appoint another, so that altogether there should be at all times three or four executors, to whom authority was given to carry out the directions contained in the will. By another clause of the will, Lilladhur gave a legacy of Rs. 2,000 to Bai Manek; and he directed that his wife, Goomteevahoo, should get Bai Manek betrothed, but that if she should die before such betrothal, he directed his executors to get Bai Manek betrothed. Probate of the will was granted by the court to the defendant and Bai Goomteevahoo in April 1883 and to Premjee Dharamsey in the following year. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, who died in 1884, did not prove the will. Goomteevahoo died in 1887, and Premjee Dharamsey had also died, and yet no one was appointed executor or trustee in their place; and since the year 1887 the defendant had been the sole executor. Lilladhur died possessed of property of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000; and in 1887 a suit was filed in the High Court against the defendant for the administration of the estate by the court, which suit was still pending. Defendant was married in the life-time of Lilladhur to Bai Kessar, another of his daughters, who died in March 1889. A few days ago defendant betrothed himself to Bai Manek, who had not been betrothed or married by Goomteevahoo. The only son of Lilladhur is still a minor; and the betrothal had been made without the consent and against the wishes of the adult male relatives of Lilladhur. The second plaintiff, Parshotum Oodhowjee, was the only brother of Lilladhur. Having regard to the fact that the defendant was now the only executor of the will, it was submitted that he could not exercise the powers given by the will to three or four of such executors; and that even if he could exercise such power, the betrothal of Bai Manek to himself was not a proper exercise of such power and was a breach of trust. The defendant was in embarrassed circumstances, and it was believed that he had betrothed Bai Manek in order to obtain the benefit for himself of the legacy of Rs. 2,000 and of the other interest which Bai Manek had in the will. Plaintiffs said that defendant was shortly to get himself married to Bai Manek, and they submitted that he ought to be restrained from so doing. Counsel submitted that, in the first place, under the will, the defendant had no power to give away Bai Manek in marriage, and that in the second place, the defendant had committed a breach of trust by betrothing himself to her without consulting any of the adult members of the family.

The Judge: When is the marriage going to take place?

Mr. Lang said his clients did not know anything definitely about it. It might take place at any time.

The Judge. What do you ask for now?

Mr. Lang: An interim injunction restraining the defendant from marrying Bai Manek.

The Judge: You may have that.

His Lordship then granted a rule *nisi* with an interim injunction, as asked for, the plaintiffs giving the usual security as to damages.

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Guidar, Mazagon Section, brought up on remand and charged seven Hindoos of the Mahratta caste, named Rama Dhondoo, Bhewa Bhojoo, Dhondoo Balla, Kisson Disrath, Luximon Rowjee, Narrayen Ittoo, and Pursia Balla, before Mr. P. Ryan, the first six accused with stealing articles of wearing apparel, clocks, watches, and articles of jewellery from the residence of a Hindoo woman named Jankee, living at Narel Wady, Mazagon; and two other Hindoos living at Chinch Bunder and Cammatepoora, and the last accused with dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and also with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. The accused are members of a noted gang of thieves belonging to the Mahratta country, who for the past few months have committed a series of thefts in the native town in the above-mentioned localities as well in other parts of this city in broad daylight, baffling all the efforts of the police to discover the perpetrators of the deed, until about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th June last, when a Hindoo woman living in a room of a chawl at Narel Wady at Mazagon, on hearing a noise in the room of her neighbour named Jankee, the first complainant, who appeared to be away at her work at the time, looked through a crevice in the bamboo partition that divided their rooms, and saw a Hindoo busily engaged in removing the contents of Jankee's boxes. She immediately rushed out of her room and raised an alarm, which attracted the neighbours of the chawl, who turned out in numbers just in time to see the thief making off with a bundle. They pursued, but did not overtake him. Seeing, however, two other strangers, the accused Bhewa Bhagoo and Dhondoo Balla, also running away in a very suspicious manner, the neighbours stopped their further progress, and having seized the two accused, handed them over to the police. The two men on being taken before Inspector Guider subsequently repudiated having any connection with the thief who had absconded. The two accused stated that they were merely passing by the road at the time, and hearing the hue and cry, they joined in the pursuit of the thief and were arrested for their zeal. The police officer in making a searching enquiry as to the truth of the two accused's statement discovered that the thief who had absconded had dealings with a Marwarree at Old Nagpada. He immediately proceeded to the Marwarree's shop, and while making enquiries there, his attention was drawn to a hack victoria that was being driven past, in which was seated a man whose appearance belied his ability to indulge in the luxury of a victoria drive. Mr. Guider at once sent a sepoy after the victoria to bring it back, and on its return found that the individual in it was no other than Rama Dhondoo, the first accused, the very man who had absconded after being seen in Jankee's room at Narelwady. On searching this man Mr. Guider found a silver waist-chain in his possession, which formed a portion of the stolen property from Jankee's room. Continuing the enquiry, the police officer ascertained that the two men, Bhewa and Dhondoo, who had been arrested while running away from Narelwady were associates of the accused, Rama Dhondoo, and had been concerned in numerous cases of theft committed at the dwelling-houses of Indoos residing at Girgaum, Chowpatty, Khetwady, Mazagon, Dongree, Old Nagpada, Chinch Bunder, and other parts of the town. Mr. Guider also ascertained that the three arrested were only a portion of a gang of Mahrattas who went about in broad daylight committing thefts by breaking into the houses the occupants of which they found absent. The property stolen consisted of clocks, watches, articles of jewellery, and wearing apparel. Mr.

THE STORY OF THE UNION.

PURSUING the examination of the methods by which the Union was forced upon Ireland, Mr. Gladstone in the latter portion of the article in the *Nineteenth Century*, to which we have adverted, appeals to authenticated historical facts to justify his allegation that Ireland was forced into rebellion by the deliberate agency and the fixed policy of the ministry of the day :—

As I have already intimated, it is not within the brief limits of an article like this that full proofs can be given of each and all the charges, so heavy as to strain belief, which I have just put together. But before doing something in the points which are most capital, I will observe that four eminent Englishmen or Scotchmen, at least, have put upon record their impressions on the astonishing events of the five years 1795-1800. Lord Cornwallis, who assumed the Viceroyalty when it was too late to change the guilty policy that he strove so hard to temper, has described some of the very worst of all the facts in terms of the most extreme condemnation ; Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief, resigned in disgust the command of what he found to be not an army, but in the main horde of ruffians and bandits ; next comes Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, who related in his journal, not a confession of things "unhappy" and "regrettable," but his indignation at horrors not less gratuitous than guilty, and who would have resigned with his chief, but for the fear that their concurrent action might suggest conspiracy; and Colonel Napier, who relates how Lord Cornwallis gave great offence "to the Robespierres, Neroes, and Caligulas of this country." Would that Johnson's life could have been prolonged, so that he too might have brought down to the last bloodstained years the withering censures which he bestowed upon the minor iniquities of a less guilty period.

One simple fact, which we find recorded, may of itself dispense for the present with some portion of the necessity for detailed proofs of the terrible allegation, that there was a plot of the Government against Ireland to make her condition intolerable, as the only possible means of contriving the surrender of her nationality. I mean the fact that in the time of Lord Fitzwilliam five thousand armed men sufficed (in the absence be it remembered of regular police) to keep the peace of the country, and that, three years afterwards, there were a hundred and twenty thousand. No nation ever spontaneously changed, within so short a time, to the extent indicated by these figures. *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.* The population of the North was without doubt stimulated and excited in some degree by the events of the French Revolution, as they had undergone a similar influence from those of the American rebellion ; but this influence was anterior to the time of Lord Fitzwilliam. As regarded the Roman Catholic population, it would appear that the events in France did more, on the whole, to repel than to attract them ; and, when Hoche's invasion was impending in December 1796 we read that the common people had every disposition to support the government. Yet the essential principles of human nature do not leave room for the possibility that the change in feeling, so sudden and so vast, could have been due to anything but an extraneous influence. There is no difficulty in perceiving that this influence was that of the Government. Ferocious proceedings such as those by which Orange bigotry desolated the county of Armagh ; the disarming of the Roman Catholic population with circumstances of extreme violence ; the multiplication of an armed force, such as Sir Ralph Abercromby has described it, and the saddling of such a force at free quarters upon the population, to the unlimited sacrifice of all its rights, especially those of female honour ; and all this covered by the direct countenance of the Legislature in the Acts which gave unlimited indemnity to illegal excess if veiled with the pretext of loyal zeal, amount to a direct proof that Ireland was simply forced into disloyalty by the deliberate agency and fixed policy of the Government.

"BAD HISTORY."

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds :—

But I have still to handle the charges of tyranny and cruelty, which made part of my "bad history" and "violent" declamation. Space will only permit me to produce samples of the truth ; but I am much mistaken if even samples do not suffice amply to sustain the language which I endeavoured to apportion with accuracy to the merits of the case.

It will suffice for my purpose to select only a narrow area of time and place. I shall refer mainly to events connected with the rebellion of 1798 ; and shall rely on the evidence, not of Irish Nationalists, but of a beneficed Protestant clergyman. Mr. Gordon's *History of the Rebellion of* 1798 contains abundant evidence that he was touched with the strong prejudices of his caste ; but he was an honest man, incapable of wilful suppression. He carries us to the scene of war in Wexford. It was marked by the massacres of Scullabogue and the Bridge, the most cruel and wicked acts (so far as I know) to which even the dregs of the population were ever driven by maddening, ferocious, and prolonged oppression. In the Killala rising of 1798 we learn, I think, from the narrative of Bishop Stock, that the insurgents injured no man except in the field. Even in the utmost exasperation of the Wexford rebellion, there is no case known when a woman was outraged by the rebels. Gordon says : "Amid all their atrocities, the chastity of the fair sex was respected. I have not been able to ascertain one instance to the contrary in the county of Wexford, though many beautiful young women were absolutely in their power."

Not so with the king's forces. He speaks of the retreat of the rebels, "many of whose female relatives, promiscuously with others, suffered in respect of chastity, some also with respect to health, by their constrained acquaintance with the soldiery."

On the 7th of June, after the massacre of Scullabogue, Roche, the Roman Catholic priest so active in arms, issued a proclamation containing the following passages :—

"In the moment of triumph, my countrymen, let not your victories be tarnished with any wanton act of cruelty. . . . To promote a union of brotherhood and affection among our countrymen of all religious pursuasions has been our principal object ; we have sworn in the most solemn manner, have associated for this laudable purpose, and no powers on earth shall shake our resolution.

And Bagenal Harvey, then Commander-in-Chief, on the 6th of June, issued general orders which contained these words :—

"Any goods that shall have been plundered from any house, if not brought into head-quarters, or returned immediately to the houses of owners, that (*sic*) all persons, so plundering as aforesaid, shall on being convicted thereof suffer death."

"It is also resolved that any person or persons, who shall take upon them to kill or murder any person or prisoner, burn any house, or commit any plunder, without special written orders from the Commander-in-Chief, shall suffer death."

And this, be it borne in mind, while plunder, incendiarism, rape, torture, and murder were carried on wholesale in the name of law and order, before the rebellion, during it, and (as Lord Cornwallis has borne witness) after it.

How Irish life was valued wholesale, we may judge from the following narrative. On the 28th of May, two thousand men, collected in arms, made a proposal to surrender them and to go home, which was wisely accepted. But one of them said he would only give over his gun empty ; and he discharged it, with the muzzle upwards. Hereupon the soldiers and a troop of fencible cavalry slew two hundred men, and many more would have perished had not the General recalled his force. So, in an early copy of (I think) the *Times*, dated in September 1798, which I have seen, an officer reports to his superior without shame, and apparently with every confidence of good service, that he met a body of men who had taken arms on the landing of General Humbert, and slaughtered about seventy of them, though they made no attempt at resistance. It would be idle to relate the very large numbers of those slain in action.

Every effort was, indeed, made to prevent the rebels from observing the laws of war ; as, when they sent a flag of truce, it was fired upon. After relating how one furlong was shot in the execution of such a mission, Gordon adds a note :—

"To shoot all persons carrying flags of truce from the rebels appears to have been a maxim with his Majesty's forces."

It is not the vast destruction of rebel life which constitutes the gravamen of the case, but the reckless and lawless spirit in which the proceedings, as a rule, were carried on. Gordon gives one or two instances. A Protestant clergyman saw in Newtownbarry, on the 25th of May, a number of women and children on their knees. They were praying for leave to extricate some of their effects from their burning cabins. Not only was this refused, but the clergyman (who three days after distinguished himself on the royal side at Enniscorthy) had to secure his personal safety by flight.

Again :

"A flogging was given by order of Lord Kingsborough to two men, on suspicion of their being rebels ; on what grounds, none except his lordship knew. While the drummers were cutting the backs of these miserable men, his lordship was employed in throwing salt into the cuts ; nor were their wounds allowed to be dressed for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the pressing remonstrances of the surgeon."

This nobleman's attention was not, however, wholly given to cruelty. On the day after his liberation from Wexford, says Gordon, he went to Mr. Cornelius Grogan's house, and took out of the stable two coach-horses to sell.

And again :

Many instances might be given of men who, at the hazard of their own lives, concealed and maintained loyalists until the storm passed away.

On the other hand :

Some soldiers of the Ancient British regiment cut open the dead body of Father Michael Murphy after the battle of Arklow, took out his heart, roasted the body and oiled their boats with the grease which dripped from it.

The statement was disputed, but Gordon sustains it.

"Captain Holmes of the Durham regiment told me in the presence of several persons, that he himself, had assisted in cutting open the breast with an axe, and pulling out the heart."

The work of destruction was so indiscriminate that many loyalists became victims. After mentioning extensive incendiarism, Gordon says their sufferings were not the work of the rebels alone. Great part was done by the soldiery. The Hessians were employed by the humanity of Government to put down the Irish. As might be expected, they exceeded all others in ferocity ; and many loyalists, who had escaped from the rebels, were put to death by these foreigners. It was in truth 'a madness of' murders. Lord Huntley's Highland regiment formed a splendid exception for its humanity. This regiment was sent by Lord Cornwallis on account of 'the shocking barbarity of our national troops.' Upon the whole, the wild beast that is in man has never, so far as my knowledge goes, been more effectually let loose. But the ferocity which marked the war, sometimes among the rebels, and almost uniformly with the troops and the so-called loyalists, was less dreadful and less guilty than the work of murder and ruin prosecuted wholesale by the forces of the Crown after the rebellion was extinguished ; mentioned by Lord Cornwallis in his private correspondence, kept secret for two whole generations, and bravely published by Mr. Charles Ross in the year 1859. On the 24th of July, 1798, the Viceroy writes that martial law alone prevails, and with peculiar aggravations :—

"But all this is trifling compared to the numberless murders that are hourly committed by our people without any process or examination whatever. . . .

The conversation even at my table, where you will suppose I do all I can to prevent it, always turns on hanging, shooting, burning, &c., &c., and, if a priest has been put to death, the greatest joy is expressed by the whole company."

The Wexford rebellion had been subdued long before ; and on the 28th of July the Viceroy writes : 'There are scarcely any rebels left in arms, except some parties of plunderers in the Wicklow Mountains, where it is very difficult to get at them.' But on the 31st of August he addresses and even threatens the officers, whom he requires to assist him in putting a stop to the licentious conduct of the troops, and in saving the wretched inhabitants from being robbed, and in the most shocking manner ill-treated, by those to whom they had a right to look for safety and protection.

Such, then, was the manner in which the war against the rebels was conducted, without law, measure, mercy, or restraint ; unless in cases of happy exception, where the beating of a human heart was still audible in the breast of some individual Orangeman, or yeoman, or soldier or where some person in command combined energy with humanity in a degree sufficient to control the fiendish impulses too generally indulged, and most early, perhaps never, punished. With what propriety, indeed, could a military officer be justified in punishing, when the Legislature itself, long before the rebellion, had declared that excesses which were beyond the law, but were committed in the interest of law and order, should not be punishable ?

I must, however, remind the reader that we have not before us all the crimes of the Government and its agents committed in the case which I am describing. We do not gather them from the full records, which modern times, and a publicity definitely consecrated and established, would almost from day to day have provided, but can only deal with occurrences picked up up sporadically, and almost at haphazard, by individual inquiries. We are far from yet knowing the whole case. The terrible particulars, which formed the basis of the indignant letters of Lord Cornwallis as to his own friends and agents, either are not upon record, or have not yet been made known to the world. They may lie in the recesses of Dublin Castle, or some other public repository. Unhappily the part already disclosed enables us to estimate with tolerable accuracy the whole to which it belongs. It is, indeed, impossible to calculate with any accuracy the aggregate quantity of suffering and misery inflicted on the unhappy country ; but when we remember that the armed force amounted to 120,000 or upwards, and that debasement, cruelty, and licence were the general rule, it is beyond doubt that that aggregate was large, and probable that it was enormous.

Assuming, then, that some idea has been conveyed as to the manner in which rebels either actual, or past or suspected, were treated by a civilised and Christian Government the case is still open to the remark that after all there was a rebellion, and that there were rebels, and that the case is not complete without some endeavour to show how and why it was that they became rebels.

They became rebels under a course of treatment such as allows of no rational interpretation but one, namely, that the Government were determined that there should be rebels. In 1795 a people, not as now partially at variance, but united in sentiment from south to north, were divided, as Antrim declared, in its county meeting of 1797, through the agency of the Government, which diffused among them through the Orange Lodges the venom of religious animosities. Secondly, by disarming in a brutal manner the Roman Catholic population, they were deprived of the means of self-defence. Thirdly, by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, they were deprived of any and every guarantee for personal liberty. Fourthly, secrecy was promised to all informers against persons suspected of disloyalty, on the plea that if they were known their lives would be in danger. The Insurrection Act of 1796 authorised the Viceroy to proclaim any county or district as disturbed, and thereupon the Magistrates might imprison, and send into the sea-service any persons attending 'at unlawful assemblies, or otherwise so acting as to threaten the public tranquility. But even this was not enough ; so fifthly indemnity from all criminal consequences was promised by law, both to magistrates and to others, for illegal acts done against disloyal persons, which includes all persons suspected of disloyalty, by the doers of the acts. Finally even in peaceful parts of the country like Wexford, provocation was carried to its last extremity by the method of free quarters for the armed forces. From infancy we have been accustomed to shudder at the September massacres and the reign of terror in France. But the British Government in Ireland seem to have gone, though on a smaller scale, beyond all Gallic inventions in tyranny, cruelty, and illegality. What were the accompaniments of these free quarters ? Mr. Gordon will presently throw some light for us upon this subject.

FREE QUARTERS.

Ready as he is at every point with hypothetical apologies for the Government, whose methods, he thinks, 'must have wounded their own feelings ;' he is incapable of actually suppressing facts, and he thus speaks of the disarming process, and of the protected informations :—

"The houses and effects of those who produced not the arms which, by informations, they were known or supposed to have in concealment, were consumed with fire by the troops, or otherwise destroyed ; and many persons, to force a discovery, were put to some species of torture, particularly that of the picket.

There is such a thing as untruth by defect ; and it seems to me to be untruth of such a kind, to describe this torture, as 'unhappy' and as 'regrettable.' Later on but before any rising, Gordon comes to explain the nature of free quarters.

The troops were quartered on the disaffected or suspected, in numbers proportioned to the supposed guilt and ability of the owners, whose pecuniary circumstances were of ten deeply injured by the maintenance of the soldiery, and the waste which was otherwise made of their effects. . . . Many of the common people, and some even in circumstances of life superior to that class, particularly in the city of Dublin, were scourged, some picketed or otherwise put to pain, to force a confession of concealed arms or plots."

These were the authorised proceedings ; for besides them.

"Some irregularities (!!) may naturally be supposed also committed by common soldiers without the knowledge or approbation of their officers and many acts of severity by persons not in the regular troops."

It thus appears that torture inflicted on suspicion was within the regular and recognised procedure. This torture seems to have consisted mainly of scourging, sometimes to death ; half hanging, that is to say, hanging, and after an interval cutting down ; and the pitch cap which was a cap of linen or strong brown paper smeared with pitch on the inside, and attached to the head, generally, I believe, *after* shearing off the hair, with so much firmness as not to be disengaged without laceration. But while cruelty was thus in force, the sister method of insult was not neglected. Gordon heard a clergyman boast of the act of an officer, who hearing two young ladies in Dublin 'jocularly pronounce' some word used among the united Irish, seized and examined them, found they had green garters, and caused them to be tied back to back, and to remain in that condition for some hours, under guard, and publicly exposed in the street. Any piece of green colour drew down vengeance.

Handkerchiefs, ribbons, and other parts of dress marked with the obnoxious colour were torn or cut away from females unconscious of disloyalty. Various other violent acts were committed, so far as to cut away pieces of men's ears, even sometimes the whole ear, or a part of the nose.

And in the fury that prevailed sometimes even a loyalist suffered these horrible outrages by mistake.

I will now take two of the recorded instances to bring this statement, without undue prolongation, to a close.

The first is the case of Mr. Bergan, which happened in Drogheda. Teeling, who relates it, is a northern witness.

About the same period the unfortunate Bergan was tortured to death. He was an honest, upright citizen, and a man of unimpeachable moral conduct. He was seized on by those vampires, and in the most public street stripped of his clothes, placed in a horizontal position on a cart, and torn with the cat-o'-nine-tails long after the vital spark was extinct.

The alleged pretence for the perpetration of this horrid outrage was that a small gold ring had been found upon his finger bearing a national device—*the shamrock*—of his unfortunate country.

HOW TO BECOME A BARONET.

The other case involves the conduct of Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald. Of all the known infamies of the time it exhibits perhaps the deepest, and it has a dramatic completeness, which renders it extremely valuable for the purposes of illustration. And here I call as my witness Mr. Plowden ; who was a friend to the policy of the union, and a Roman Catholic of moderate views.

The first sufferer whom I shall cite in this case, was a man named Doyle, a member of the yeomanry and therefore a person less likely than those of the ordinary commonalty to give ground for suspicion. He was seized in the street by Judkin Fitzgerald himself, who acquired the name of 'the flogging Sheriff.' Doyle's innocence was attested by some of the most respectable inhabitants. The arrested man desired that his commanding officer, Captain Jephson, might be summoned. This reasonable request was refused. He then offered to forfeit his life, if on inquiry there should be found any evidence of his guilt. The Sheriff was not thus to be appeased ; he said, 'I know by his face that he is a traitor : a Carmelite scoundrel.' He ordered the man to be flogged with one hundred lashes ; and the ribs appeared through the flesh. Hereupon a change of method was needful; he ordered the trousers to be let down, and fifty more lashes were administered. The legal indemnity held good only against criminal consequences, and Doyle brought an action at Clonmel for redress ; an Orange jury acquitted the defendant. Doyle was not the only victim of this wretch. There was at Clonmel a teacher of French named Wright, who was largely employed. He heard that Fitzgerald had received informations against him, and he went to surrender himself for a trial of his case. But no trial was in Fitzgerald's view. He cried to Wright, 'Down on your knees, you rebellious scoundrel, and receive your sentence.' This sentence was to be flogged, and then to be shot.

Wright prayed inquiry, and to back his prayer he surrendered his keys. The reply was, 'what, you Carmelite rascal, do you dare to speak after sentence?' He was sent to prison. Next day when brought out he stood praying, with his hat before his eyes. Fitzgerald seized him by the hair, dragged him to the ground, kicked him, and cut him across the forehead with his sword. He was then stripped naked, and received fifty lashes. An officer present, Major Rial, asked for the cause. Fitzgerald handed him a letter in French, and said, 'he did not understand French, but it contained what would justify flogging unto death. The letter ran (in French) as follows :—

'Sir,—I am extremely sorry I cannot wait on you at the hour appointed, being unavoidably obliged to attend Sir L. Parsons.

Yours Baron de Clues.'

Major Rial read this out to Fitzgerald ; whereupon he ordered fifty more lashes. The bowels of the unhappy man protruded through the wounds. After this a third flogging of fifty lashes was inflicted ; and Fitzgerald, having executed the first portion of his sentence then applied for man to shoot him. The officer refused them. Fitzgerald then went off to obtain a rope, but failed, probably through some humane concealment. This being so, Wright was sent back to prison, and a straw pallet : where he remained for six or seven days without a doctor.

I draw these horrible details from Plowden. They are contained in a speech of Mr. Yelverton's, delivered in the House of Commons ; but they were not contested, and were probably recited in terms of the judicial record, for the case came both into a Court and before Parliament. And the Parliamentary portion of the case is the weightiest of all ; since this it is, which saddles the Government and the House of Commons in full with the guilt and shame of as great a monster as, perhaps, ever wore human flesh.

Wright instituted civil proceedings against Fitzgerald ; and, more fortunate than Doyle, obtained a verdict for five hundred pounds. After this Fitzgerald petitioned Parliament for redress (April 6, 1799.) He had, as he alleged, become Sheriff (at the solicitation of the principal gentlemen of the county ; who could not but be acquainted with the character of the man ; he had found it necessary to flog freely ; he asked protection against the suits, of which he doubtless apprehended more. Then came the debate. Mr. Under-Secretary Cooke bore testimony to his essential services. The Attorney-General declared him to be 'very spirited and meritorious ; his exertions had had the happiest consequences.' He said yesterday Yelverton ought to wait the production of the evidence which Fitzgerald had promised. This after the trial, and the verdict. Yelverton stated that he had been present at the hearing of the cause, and that Fitzgerald brought no rebutting evidence. Mr. Ormsby—who has been feebly imitated within the last three years by the miniature or mitigated brutality of the present day—ridiculed 'the sore back of a fellow,' who, he believed, 'only got his deserts.' The Committee, as prayed for by Fitzerald, was appointed. Its proceedings were shielded from the light by making it formally secret. And the upshot was that the perpetrator of the abominable wickednesses that have been described received, says Plowden, 'a considerable pension for his active services' out of the taxes levied upon a Roman Catholic people. He also says Froude in his account of the rebellion, received a Baronetcy.

I hold that language hardly supplies material adequate to characterise with the severity it deserves such conduct on the part of a Government, with respect to which we have to remember that it was based upon the strictest connection between the church and the state, and had for its prime object, and its highest glory, the maintenance of Protestant ascendency.

It was before governmental iniquity had reached its climax in 1798 and 1799 that Grattan, retiring from Parliament in despair, after the example of Mr. Fox, explained the grounds of his action in an address to his electors, which conveyed his refusal to be a candidate at the election of 1797. He pointed out what was even then sufficiently plain, that, so early as in that year, the determination had been taken to subdue Ireland into a legislative union against her will, by a double system of force and fraud, in which these two grand constituents were inextricably intertwined. He held as follows:—

That, on the whole, the cause of the Irish distraction of 1797, was the conduct of the servants of Government, endeavouring to establish, by unlimited bribery, absolute power. That the system of coercion was a necessary consequence and part of the system of corruption. And that the two systems in their success would have established a ruthless tyranny, tremendous and intolerable, imposed by the senate by influence, and on the people by arms.

With these words I conclude I am fully sensible of the fallibility of my judgments. But I submit my plea on behalf of Ireland with a reference to her view of the moral authority of the act of unions and my indictment against the conduct of the Government which passed it, to the appreciation of historical students and of the public at large.

THERE was one thing at Hatfield with which the Shah was much struck, viz., the magnificent chapel in which service is daily said whilst the family are in residence. The Shah wished to know if all the English nobility had prayer-houses, and was (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says), much amazed to learn that the son of the Prime Minister was the parish priest in Hatfield.

IT is going the round that the *Montenegrin Press* is highly indignant at the criticisms that have been made abroad, particularly in Germany, because of the Czar's declaration that Montenegro is the "only sincere and faithful friend of Russia," and because of the strictures that are being passed upon the Montenegrin Sovereign's family affairs. The *Montenegrin Press*, forsooth ! (exclaims the *Newcastle Chronicle*.) It is like speaking of the population of Robinson Crusoe's island, when he alone lived upon it. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro tolerates but one journal in his dominion. It is the official journal. He tolerates no more because the Government of St. Petersburg, which is the real Government of Montenegro, would not allow him.

JAPANESE REALISTIC DRAMA.

RECENTLY the writer and a couple of friends visited Kioto, the third largest city in the Empire of the Rising Sun, celebrated for its old palace, the residence of the Mikado during the ages when the Tycoon (or head military man) "bossed the show." Then the Mikado was a kind of unseen deity, a true descendant of the gods, and not allowed to interfere in things mundane. Kioto is also celebrated for its castle, its temples, and its historical associations. Hither, in the 16th century, came Francis Xavier, who like his master Ignatius de Loyola carried the chivalry of knight-errantry into the Church, and here made innumerable converts, who were cruelly exterminated afterwards.

One night during our stay in the city we visited the theatre street, a small narrow, scrupulously clean street, roofed by light bamboos and matting. It was brilliantly illuminated by many paper lanterns, and crowded by matrons and pretty misses, old men, young men and boys, all of the middle and lower classes, and all in their picturesque native dresses save the young blades, who incongruously wore European hats of straw and felt. They were bowing, smiling, laughing, and chatting as they slowly moved along, for the Japanese are the lightest hearted race under the sun. The better classes in Japan, as a rule, do not patronise the drama, for as yet it has not been properly purified or emancipated from the incubus of Chinese fashion. In front of the play-houses were brightly coloured pictorial representations of what was to be seen within. It was a bright, highly-coloured picture indeed. We bought tickets at the door of one of the most promising looking dens of amusement. Touristlike, of course, we had to pay about ten times the proper fee for admission, but were accommodated with European chairs, while the rest of the audience squatted on mats. The natives sipped tea, ate sweetmeats, smoked, and had probably been there many hours, for the performance in the Japanese theatre generally begins about noon, and is carried well into the night.

Whether the performance we witnessed was a complete play or only an act of one it is impossible for me, not understanding the language, to say, but we could not mistake the incident we saw illustrated. Here is a brief description :—The scene opens. A man and his wife are at home, and he is evidently jealous about something and they quarrel. Stronger and louder become their words, to a fearful clatter accompaniment from the orchestra. He threatens her and she abuses him. After the expenditure of much rhetoric, he gets frantic, and amid fearful orchestral clapping, wailing, and twanging, draws his sword. He who drew a sword in anger in the days of old Japan without letting it taste blood was accursed ; but I do not know whether we were supposed to be looking at old or new Japan. The actor strikes down his supposed wife and kills her. Then he stops and looks at his handiwork, and a fearful trembling seizes on his limbs. The murdered woman's spirit is near him thirsting for revenge. But hark ! Some one approaches. How to hide the evidence of the crime? He pushes the body behind a low screen. A neighbour enters, asks for the loan of something, and departs, evidently suspecting something. Then the villain draws the body from its hiding-place and tears off its clothing. Then he seizes a weapon like a billhook and severs an arm and throws it, dripping with blood apparently quivering, into a basket. The other limbs and head follow ; then he divides the body in twain, and the stage is like a human shambles. Hark ! Again there is a noise outside. The door of the house is burst open, and the neighbours rush in, seize the prisoner, and carry him off to receive his deserts, and the stage is cleared of its ghastly burden. A Geisha dance, a tame posturing and posing of six girls, follows, during which we clear out, call our ginrickshas, and hasten to the hotel for a whisky and "Polly" to remove the depression of our spirits. The dummy was so like the real actress, and the substitution so quietly and quickly done behind the screen that the butchery business came quite as a surprise and shock upon us. It was, indeed, a shocking performance. But after all, the mimic prolonged agony of tetanic convulsions of strychnia poisoning which English audiences have frequently of late years been crowding to see, is nearly as harrowing to the feelings as Japanese realism.

ROYAL GRANTS.

THE report of the Select Committee, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the Civil List from January 1, 1831, to December 31, 1836, with an estimate of the probable future charge of the Civil List were referred on the accession of Her Majesty, has been reprinted for the use of members of the Royal Grants Committee. The Committee of 1837 began their report by stating that they found their inquiries much abridged by reason of the arrangements made on the accession of William IV., under which the Civil List of the Crown was relieved from all expenses which had no immediate connection with the Royal dignity or personal comfort of the Sovereign, and the public benefited to the extent of £70,684. The Civil List of William IV. was as follows : —Privy Purse, £110,000 ; salaries to Royal Household, superannuation, and retired allowances, £130,300 ; tradesmen's bills, £171,500 ; Royal bounty and special and secret service, £23,200 ; pensions, £75,000 ;—total £510,000. In considering the estimate of the future Civil List the Committee were guided to a considerable extent by the expenditure during the reign of William IV. In regard to the Privy Purse, it was pointed out that the allowance under this head had for upwards of half a century been fixed at £60,000, but that the charge had been increased to £110,000 in the reign of William IV. by a grant of £50,000 a year to the Queen-Consort. The Committee recommended under the altered circumstances that the sum of £60,000 be again reverted to. In the next class—Royal Household, &c.—it was proposed that the office of Groom of the Stole, to which a salary of £1,500 was attached, should not be filled up ; and that the number of Lords-in-Waiting and Grooms-in-Waiting should be reduced from 12 to eight and from 13 to eight, respectively. As, however, the provision for Ladies-in-Waiting was during the time of William IV. made out of the Queen-Consort's allowance, the Committee recommended that a sum should be added in this class for the purpose of meeting the difficulty. In this connection the Committee also suggested an inquiry as to whether the several existing offices of pay might not be united and consolidated, and a simpler and more economical system adopted, and recommended the amalgamation of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle. The total estimate approved by the Committee for retired allowances, salaries, wages was £131,260. Abandoning the former designation of the next class, tradesmen's bills, and substituting the words "expenses of household," the Committee agreed to the proposed estimate of £172,500. With regard to Royal bounties, secret service money, &c., the Committee recommended that the charge of £10,000 for secret service disbursements be transferred to the Consolidated Fund by Act of Parliament, and the estimate for this class was accordingly reduced to £13,200. The Committee added :—"Considering that the sum distributed annually as alms and charity is applied in a manner suited rather to ancient than to modern times, it might not be inexpedient to consider whether the purposes of the Royal benevolence might not be more fully attained if some other and better mode of distribution were in future adopted." In regard to pensions, the Committee concurred in the view taken by the Committee which sat in 1831, that "some provision ought in all cases to be made for such payment as it might be presumed the Sovereign would have been desirous to make had he remained in possession of the hereditary revenue" ; and recommended a grant of £1,200 a year, all new pensions to be granted in strict conformity with the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1834 :—"That it is the bounden duty of the responsible advisers of the Crown to recommend to His Majesty for grants of pensions on the Civil List such persons only as have just claim on the Royal beneficence, or who by their personal services to the Crown, by the performance of duties to the public or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments, in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of the country." In making this recommendation the Committee disclaimed any intention of prejudging the resolution for an inquiry on pensions then pending in Parliament ; but expressed the opinion that it would not be proper to delay the settlement of the Civil List until the completion of such inquiry. In conclusion, the Committee hoped that inquiries might be instituted and directions given whereby all sinecures should be abolished at the termination of the existing interests. An estimate of £8,040 under the head of unappropriated moneys brought the total sum approved, exclusive of the £1,200 a year for pensions, up to £385,000. These recommendations were carried out by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent on December 23, 1837.

PENNSYLVANIA furnishes an extraordinary example of dual authority in dealing with crime. That State has a Board of Pardons. A negro has been in the hands of justice for three years, and for the same murder has eleven times been sentenced to death, and eleven times pardoned by the Board. He has actually had the death sentence read to him three times by the Sheriff, and has had the hangman's rope round his neck three times.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Pall Mall* has had an interview with Mr. William O'Brien concerning the proposed new Irish League, to which our London correspondent referred yesterday. He writes :—

"The action of the syndicate and of the Government in supporting them," Mr. W. O'Brien explained to me after coming out of the court-house in Tipperary yesterday afternoon, "is a wretched piece of vengeance for their hopeless failure either to impugn the justice, or to break the spirit of the campaign estates. Both the Government and the landlords have a selfish grudge against the campaigners—the Government because the Plan of Campaign forced Lord Salisbury to pass an Act in 1887, which in 1886 he had declared to be immoral and impossible ; the landlords because the Plan of Campaign is the first combination of Irish tenants which the terrors of eviction and coercion have utterly failed to smash. The Government attempted to have their revenge by shutting out the campaign combinations from the benefits of the Land Act of 1887, which their sacrifices had won for their brother-tenants. If the Government had honestly extended the benefits of that Act to the campaigners, the difficulty would long since have been at an end. The tenants on the campaign estates are now, as they have always been, willing to lay down their arms if they were placed on the same terms as the rest of Irish tenants under the Act of 1887. Instead of that all the powers of the Government and the landlords have been devoted to excluding them from the benefits of that measure, terrorizing them in every possible way, and in attempting to make them victims of such a signal act of vengeance that no body of Irish tenants would ever again attempt to combine for their rights. It is against this vindictive policy of the Government and the landlords that the campaigners have for the last eighteen months been prolonging the struggle and enduring such a system of persecution and terrorism under the Crimes Act, as no one can have any idea of who has not inquired into the cases on the various estates. The supreme effort of the landlords is this syndicate of anonymous millionaires and English aristocrats, who hope by isolating these bodies of tenants and evicting them wholesale and prosecuting and imprisoning them in groups, under the powers conferred by the Coercion Act, to break their spirit, and as Mr. Smith Barry described it, 'to teach them a lesson which would daunt all the tenantry of Ireland.' The syndicate and the Government calculate that the landlords may combine with all the power of wealth and coercion, and that, on the other hand, for every effort of the tenants to combine the law will be invoked to destroy it with a strong and resolute hand. It is to cope with this inhuman and unscrupulous plot that the whole Irish party have now determined to meet the landlords' combination with this counter-combination, which will include the entire tenantry of Ireland. The new combination will simply be for the protection of bodies of the tenants whose claims are so just that they are willing to submit them to arbitration, and who were excluded from the benefits of the Act of 1887 as a mere piece of landlord revenge. The new combination will meet the landlords on their own ground, claim the same and no greater rights of trade unionism, and will devote themselves chiefly to raising such a fund as will enable the tenantry on these different estates to put their case fully before English people, and to ensure that if they are evicted wholesale they shall not be driven into the workhouse until the English people have had the opportunity of righting them.

I remarked to Mr. O'Brien that this new movement would come with reeling force on the syndicate and Unionist party. "Aye, indeed it will," he replied, "Mr. Smith Barry imagined two things—that only a small part of the Irish representatives were engaged against the evicting landlords, and that he had only to keep these in order to render the combinations of the tenants helpless, and his next speculation was that by a system of wholesale eviction so great a strain would be flung on the Tenants' Fund that they would have no option but to surrender to any terms, or go to the workhouse. It is to undeceive him and the English people on these two points that the whole Irish party have now flung themselves into this fight."

"I may assume, Mr. O'Brien, that the new organization will be entirely within the law ?"—"Entirely so." Mr. O'Brien replied : "what we claim is precisely the same right of combination as the landlords, and to exercise the same rights within the same limits ; and, indeed, I am rejoiced at the new charge which was brought against me in the summons to-day, because it raises in the most distinct manner the trades union issue. I am charged now with intimidating Mr. Smith Barry from combining with his brethren. Nothing could possibly be more absurd. In the incriminated speech I argued in the most distinct manner possible in favour of the right of the landlords to combine as much as they chose, and I only claimed for the tenants the same right to combine for their own protection to the same extent and in the same manner. That is the issue the Government have now deliberately raised, and I cannot possibly imagine any plainer issue ever fought out between capital and labour in England. So that the nett result of three years of coercion is that the Government has called forth a combination fifty times more widespread and impregnably legal."

"And you are confident of its legality ?"—"Oh, yes," Mr. O'Brien replied, "The Tory papers have very foolishly interpreted Mr. Parnell's attitude to mean either a universal strike against rent or the extension of the Plan of Campaign. Nothing could be more ridiculous. We shall not go into details, for the other people do not honour us with theirs. But the Tenants' League will be absolutely and studiously legal, and will claim no form of combination, of which the landlords have not set the example."

"And the action of the Tipperary tenants—what does that mean ?" I inquired.—"The action of the Tipperary tenants is entirely and solely their own. They are simply keeping their hands free to adopt whatever programme will be placed before them by the new combination.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, who has been talking to Mr. Parnell on the subject, says :—

Disputes between individual landlords and tenants will not be interfered with, except in cases where the former are members of or are supported by any combination, and then all assistance will be given to the tenants. Deputations will be provided to attend all by-elections in Great Britain for the purpose of laying the tenants' case before the constituencies, and every endeavour will be made to avoid what has been declared illegal in the "Plan of Campaign." The subscriptions will not be limited to tenants, and help has already been promised from Great Britain, America, and Australia, while the Nationalist party in and out of Parliament are solid in support of the scheme.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S RESIGNATION.

LORD C. BERESFORD issued the address announcing the resignation of his seat for East Marylebone, in order to pursue his naval duties. It is as follows :—

The time having expired when it is imperative for me to apply for the command of one of Her Majesty's men-of-war at sea in order to qualify myself for the high position of a British Admiral, I respectfully tender my resignation of the trust with which you honoured me, as your chosen representative in Parliament, in 1885, and again in 1886. You will remember on the occasion of my candidature how earnest and persistent I was in my efforts to bring home to you the absolute necessity of at once increasing the strength of the Royal Navy by at least 70 ships, at a cost of about £20,000,000. You will also remember how I considered it my duty to resign office under the Government, because I thought it would better serve the interests of the country if I placed myself in a position of independence, where I could give publicity to the actual state and efficiency of the British Fleet. The Naval Defence Bill, passed this session, has, I trust, proved to your satisfaction that I was not wrong in those arguments and contentions with which I so often wearied you, and I am not without hope that the line I adopted and the efforts I made to call the attention of the country to the all-important question of an adequat protection of our colossal Empire may now receive your approval. I place my resignation in your hands with the very deepest regret, but I do so from a firm conviction that it is my duty to undertake that actual experience at sea, without which no seaman is competent to carry out the practical work of the navy, if called upon to do so. I thank you most warmly and very gratefully for the courtesy, kindness, and forbearance which you have shown me on all occasions during the time you have honoured me with your confidence, and I shall always look back with pride and satisfaction to that period of time when I represented the Eastern Division of the Borough of Marylebone in the Imperial Parliament.

MR. LEWIS MORRIS is engaged in writing a poem after the manner of the "Epic of Hades," in which he deals from a poetical standpoint with the most remarkable episodes in the lives of the saints, beginning with the early Christian saints and martyrs, and ending in our own day with the life and death of Father Damien.

MUHAMM

DR. G. W. LEITNER
Time, from which we tak

Muhammad came into
have a daughter was consid
and where female childre
alive. There was no limit
that a man could marry, a
property divided among th
On the unlimited polyga
of things Muhammad pu
man could only enter in
two, three, or four
equal justice and equa
could do that he w
wife. Now as, practica
equally fair and loving t
spirit of Muhammad's legislation is c
of monogamy. He also raised woma
condition of being a property to
proprietor, and he constituted her as
"legal" sharer whose interests the Muham
has to consult. The allegation has been made
Muhammad that by his own example he justifi
fligacy. Let this statement be examined.
nately we are not dealing with a legendary
dual, but with an historical person, whose all
every act and saying is recorded in the Hadis or c
lections of traditions, which next to the Koran, fo
a rule of Muhammadan conduct. These "Acts
the Apostles" are

NAVAL NOTES.

[redacted]f the British army is al-
[redacted]ent, writes the *Army and*
[redacted]8 is now before us. From
[redacted] strength of the army last
[redacted]s, made up of 7,332 offi-
[redacted]d the rest non-commis-
[redacted]he total strength of the
[redacted]1, 1889, was 103,047.
[redacted]s, 28,941 ; and India, 74,
[redacted] complete establishments
[redacted] largest numbers under
[redacted] of Colonial Corps, 340
[redacted] Foot Guards, 171 for
[redacted]yal Horse Artillery.
[redacted] supernumeraries—
[redacted]16 in the infantry of
[redacted]s leaves a total deficiency of 626.
[redacted]g the average strength of the army for
[redacted]gives a very satisfactory result. It appears
[redacted]hat last year's numbers were consider-
[redacted]dance of those of any previous period. But
[redacted]e total strength has increased, the number
[redacted]e has fallen off considerably, a fact upon
[redacted]conomical Members of Parliament have rea-
[redacted]ongratulate themselves. The total number of
[redacted]s who joined the army in 1888 was 25,153, of
23,153 were for short and 1,184 for long
[redacted]e. The best recruiting months were January,
[redacted]n 3,001 were enrolled ; February, 2,323 ; and
[redacted]vember, 2,518 ; the worst being April, and May
[redacted]598 and 1,529 respectively. Altogether, 16,620 re-
cruits were obtained through the instrumentality of the regimental district organisation, of whom 7,083 were passed into the ranks of their local regiments, the remainder being for general service.

The material of the Russian cavalry relatively to that of the German army still leaves much to be desired. Though, according to census returns, the number of horses actually existing in the country reaches the imposing total of 20,000,000, yet 86 per cent. of these are under-sized village ponies unsuited for military purposes ; and of the remaining 4,000,000, which are for the most part reared in breeding establishments, 3,964 of which exist scattered about the Empire, many in the steppes, only 18 per cent. breed riding horses, the remainder only draught animals. These stud-breds hardly suffice to meet the requirements of the officers and of the Guard regiments, and the latter are being compelled more and more to have recourse to the horses coming from the south, to so-called "improved" country-breds, which also supply the needs of the Line cavalry almost entirely. These animals possess considerable endurance, but are not well shaped for cavalry purposes, and owing to their badly set on heads and necks, the narrowness between the cheek-bones, and their deficient quarters, it is difficult to teach them a proper gallop ; and these defects are even more conspicuous in the Cossack horse, which is yearly deteriorating. Nevertheless, and in spite of the unpromising nature of the material, the attempt is made to attain the same proficiency in the old-fashioned *manege* traditions as was formerly achieved with better stock and longer service.

The *Broad Arrow* writes :—The action near Wadi Halfa, be it remembered, extended over seven miles, was a running fight, and lasted most of the day, while the cavalry were "sent out early," and were at the close of the engagement "clinging" to the enemy. In our earlier conflicts, it will be remembered, by some extraordinary misconception of Arab tactics, our commanders fought in huge unwieldy squares, encumbered with camels, mules, and horses, instead of operating on the flanks. On this faulty system we made frequent comment until we were glad to notice our commanders, like Colonel Wodehouse on Tuesday, began to take the initiative in attack and made as much use as possible of their cavalry. Had Colonel Wodehouse not been supplied with a squadron of horsemen, a camel corps, and a mule battery, his success, we feel convinced, would not have been so complete as it was. The Arab horsemen of Algiers and the tribes for years opposed to the French were, and are still, formidable, but the Dervish cavalry we have had to deal with in the Soudan are a mongrel race, and cannot meet our men in the open, no matter at what odds we fight them. We have always maintained that, instead of sending detachments from our Line cavalry to Egypt, we should employ some of our native Lancer regiments from India, for both horses and men would stand the climate better than Europeans.

The naval lieutenants are complaining bitterly, and not unreasonably, that they are kept so completely in the dark as to the ships in which their services will be required for the inspection and manœuvres. Every warrant officer and every available blue jacket and stoker has been told off to his respective vessel long ago, and will go straight to his allotted berth when the order to mobilise is given, but most of the lieutenants will not know whether they are appointed to an ironclad or a gunboat until they see their names in the papers, which always occurs at least 24 hours before the official notification from the Admiralty reaches them. It is hard to understand why on this occasion they should be put to such inconvenience. The ships will be sorely undermanned, it is said, and I now hear will carry only seven-ninths of their proper sea-going complement of stokers, as it is quite impossible to make up the deficiency. The fact is that young men, even of the very low standard which is accepted now-a-days, will not join the Navy as stokers, except in very hard times indeed. The pay is too low to attract them, coupled as it is with a wholesome discipline of which they dread the thought, and there is no doubt the regulation, absolutely necessary as it is, compelling stokers to go through a course of gunnery drill, makes many fight shy of entering. It is high time the authorities recognised the fact, unpalatable as it may be to them, that it is quite as well worth while to educate a stoker properly as it is a seaman-gunner, and the only way in which this can be done is to enter them as boys in training-ships, and thus keep up a steady supply of good men in sufficient numbers for the requirements of the Fleet.

To send weekly men to Sierra Leon to die there—after the manner that broken-down horses are utilised in the Spanish bull-ring, observes the *Broad Arrow*, is a shocking idea, but it is very much the principle upon which the west coast is worked. A high standard of physical fitness should be insisted upon, and this can only be secured by offering a high rate of pay, together with the grant of any privileges in the way of counting service which may be conceded without doing any injustice to other people. The Royal Warrant which has just appeared contains, it is true, a flavour of liberality which is not often to be discerned in War Office circulars, but the price paid for west coast service can scarcely be excessive, and it is certain that the present terms do not enable the authorities to select men with proper regard to their personal suitableness for the climate. It would be difficult even by the exercise of official munificence—if such a thing could exist—to put west coast employment at a premium, but better pay and broader concessions would increase the number of volunteers, and so remove the danger which exists of the supply failing when an emergency arises and officers are urgently wanted.

The first-class cruisers now known as "New Merseys," and the second-class cruisers known as "Modified Medeas," which form part of the ship-building programme, are to be designated respectively the "Edgar" class and the "Apollo" class. An odd number of the *Times* for July 2, 1817, contains one or two curious "naval notes." The latest French news is from Calais, June 21, and states that a Russian squadron, "composed of eight vessels of 74 guns, and a frigate," has arrived there. There is an account of the total destruction by fire of the Regent, Margate steam packet, which was caused by the wind blowing the funnel down, and the flames catching the hatchway. The *Times* says, "It has been suggested to us that steam-engines will not act with safety when subject to the motion of a vessel ; we are not sufficiently informed on this subject to give an opinion ; but it is quite clear that for every steam engine used afloat there are at least 1,000 used on shore ; and it is equally clear that for one accident on shore there are a dozen on the water." Another paragraph quotes from American papers that Mr. Munroe, the new President, has gone on a tour through those districts of the coast, the inspection of which would enable him to direct with more efficacy the appropriation of sums set apart by Congress "for the establishment of dockyards and the enlargement of their marine." Mr. Munroe's name is still, after the lapse of 72 years, occasionally mentioned among us.

Recently some experiments with the electric light have been carried out by the Russian artillery, in order to ascertain whether the light is favourable or prejudicial to field operations. The experiments were as follows :— 1. Search lights to ascertain the enemy's position. For this experiment a sharp concentrated light was used, the object being to ascertain the colour, movement, or position, of objects in the light. 2. Lighting operations in a fortress at night, without the latter being visible to the enemy. 3. Light for dazzling the enemy's gunners. All the experiments resulted in a unanimous verdict in favour of the electric light.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

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Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

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Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
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USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise ; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car-"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

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LUBRICANT
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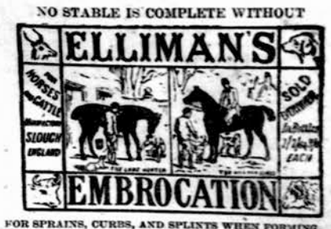

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR "STRANGLE".
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables ; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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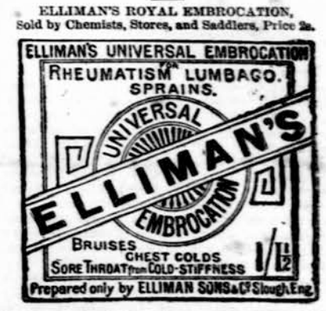
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1882.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 36s.

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Excellent quality, much approved ...	12s. 6d.
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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Heless, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Competition being the soul of business, we shall sell at nearly Cost Price the following:—

No. 72.—The Roberts Campaign Watch, Key Wind, small size, ¾ plate, plain movement, 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted enamelled dial, white or zone coloured ... Rs. 7 nett.

	Rs. a.
No. 72 *a.*—The same, gilted movement	7 6 nett.
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This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.	
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